Bombay Gazette

Volume 33. Wednesday, December 18, 1822. No. 1[illegible]

St. Thomas's Church.

ON CHRISTMAS-DAY there will be a Collection, as usual for the benefit of the Poor, after DIVINE SERVICE.

HENRY DAVIES.
Senior Chaplain.

DEC. 17TH 1822.

THE Undersigned request a general Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Bombay, to take place at the Town Barracks on Saturday the 22d instant at 12 o'Clock, to consider of an address from them to the Most Noble the MARQUIS of HASTINGS K. G. and G. C. B. on the occasion of his quitting the Government of India.

(Signed) H. MERITON.
G. C. IRWIN.
D. LIGHTON.
B. DOVETON.
J. FARISH.
HENDERSON.
C. LAW.
J. MORISON.

Public Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Assessor of wheel Tax has been directed by the Court of Petty Sessions to renew prior to the 1st January 1823, the Badges of all Bullock and Horse Pleasure Hackeries as also those of Labour Carts—All owners of this discription of Vehicle are hereby warned accordingly, and directed to attend at the Office of the said Assessor daily, (Sunday, Excepted) from this date until the 1st January next, for the purpose of having the New Badges supplied, which will be nailed on to every Hackery or Cart, the owners paying one quarter of a Rupee for each Badge.—If any Hackery or Cart shall be found after the 1st January 1823, on the public Roads or in the possession of any person without such Badge, the Owner will be subject to Fine, a moiety of which will be paid to the informant.

By order of the Court
of Petty Sessions.
GEO. F. HUGHES.
Act. Clerk.

Petty Sessions, Office,
December 17th 1822.

જાહેરખબર *

ખબર• હીમાંથી• આપીકિયંજે પીટીશેશંનની• અદાલતથી• ગાડી નાં• છાપાનાં• ઉગરાવનારને• હો કમ•થાકિઓયજે• તા• ૧ લી• જાંનેવારી• શને• ૧૮૨૩ ની•અ ગાઉ•શરવે• બલદ• તથા• ગોડા ના• ઇશકીનાં•રેકેકલાઓ• તથા લાકુંની• ગાંડાંઓનો•છાપો•નવો કરે•તેશારું•શરવે•કેવીજાતની• ગાડીઓનાં•ચણકીઓને•અગા ઉથી•કિપરમાંણે•ખબર•આપી કિયે•અને•હોકમ•કરીકિયજે•આ કિ•તારીખથી•તે•છાપાનાં•આપ નારની•હાકીશમયે•આતવાર•વ ગરે•કરરોજ•તા•૧ લી•જાંને વારીશ્રધી•નવો•છાપો•લેવાનેવા શતે•હાજર•રેકે* તેછાપો•કરેક• રેકેકલો•અથવા•ગાડાને•ખીલેવ તી•જડીલીકે * અને•તે•ચણીઓ છાપા•કિકનો•રૂપીઓ•પાઆ• આપે•અગારજો•તા• ૧ લી•જા નેવારી• ૧૮૨૩ પછે•કરકિક•રે કેકલો•અથવા•ગાકું•રશતા•ઉ પર•અથવા•તેનાં•ચણીને•તાંકાં

વગર•છાપે•માલમ•પડશેતો•તે• ચણીને•ડંનડ•આપવોપડશે * અને•તેમચેથી•અરધો•ભાગ•જે કોઇ•જાકેર•કરશે•તેકને•આપશે તા• ૧૮ મી•ડીજંમબર• ૧૮૨૨

TWENTY-EIGHT

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery are now for Sale at the Office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1822.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDING
AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*
Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 " ½ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
" TERMS : *Cash.*"
Bombay 14*th December* 1822.

For Sale.

A SUITE of BUNGALOWS, as they are now erected in one of the best Situations on the Esplanade, together with a suite of Tents pitched also in the same compound. The Bungalows consist of one large Bungalow, containing dining Room, Veranda, with Drawing Room; and two sleeping Bungalows with Verandahs, and washing rooms complete. The Tents are a double-pole single-pole, Bichova, and Routee wi two small Appendages. The whole be sold at the cost, as they now sta the owner, of Rs. 4,500.

Apply at the Gazette Office, fo ther particulars.

Bombay, 11th Dec

[redacted]let only
OFFICE.

[redacted]ODIOUS Suite of Rooms
Second Floor. Enquire at
ce.

Bombay, 18*th Dec.* 1822.

THE GOOD GRAB

Ketch Janet,

WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
Messrs. Kempt and Co.
(If not previously disposed of by private Contract)
On Monday, the 23d Instant,
AT 3 O'CLOCK,

THE above Vessel is in good order, and may be got ready for Sea in 4 or 5 days, her Burthen about 70 Tons, is well calculated for a Coaster or a Zanguebar Trader.

TERM OF SALE,

Cash—or an approved Bill at one month.

Bombay, 18*th Dec.* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
This Day Wednesday, the 18th of Dec.
A COLLECTION OF BOOKS
PRINTS, VIEWS,
AND
LithographicEngravings
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND
Amongst them will be found,

FRAZERS Himalya Views, Dodwells Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c. Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.
Craven's, Dodwell's, Ousely's Hoare's, other Tours, British Poets 100 Vols. ackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Byron's and Moore's works, Bucks ies, together with many other ical, Scientific & Classical Works.
B.—The above are on view, and es may be had on application.

Bombay, Dec. 18*th* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS.
On Monday the 30th Inst.
THE FOLLOWING INVOICES,

A QUANTITY of Imitation Cashmire Shawls, and Scarfs, printed on both sides. Green, Baize, Black and Blue coarse Cloth, Boat Cloaks and Blankets.

Bombay 18*th Dec.* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 23d Instant,
AT THEIR
AUCTION ROOMS,
IN
MEADOW STREET,
PART OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
Andrew Burnett, Esq.
Deceased.

CONSISTING of an extensive and valuable Library, Superb Plate and Plated Ware.

N. B. Catalogues will be published and distributed as soon as they are ready; and the Books and Plate may be seen four days previous to the day of Sale.

Bombay, 14*th Dec.* 1822.

Advertisement.

TO be disposed of, a Couple of high bred Arab Chargers, belonging to an officer proceeding to Europe. For particulars enquire of Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

Bombay, 13*th December* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a good tuned Square Pianoforte, by Thomas Tomkeson, price Rupees 300.

Bombay, 14*th Dec.* 1822.

Eauljee Cursetjee's Sons.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have purchased a large Invoice of HandsomeJewellery, consisting ofGentlemen's and Ladies Gold Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Silver Watches of different descriptions, by W. and D. Morrice and Thomas Morrison—Diamond Hoop Rings, Brooches, Pearl and Gold chased Rings for Hair—Earrings, Lockets, Neck Chains, Pins, &c. &c. and have exposed the same for Sale.

Bombay 14*th Dec.* 1822.

Valuable Horses

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
BY
Messrs Baxter and Co's.
To-morrow at one o'Clock
CONSISTING OF
Highbred Arab Chargers
ALSO

A CURRICLE with a Pair of Handsome Horses, well broke and of High Caste.

Bombay, 18*th. December* 1822.

Messrs. Baxter and Co.
WILL ALSO SELL

A QUANTITY of ELEGANT BENGAL SILVER PLATE, Finished in the first style, Consisting of Double Hot Water Dishes and Covers, Handsome Butter Pot with Cooler, Milk Ewer and Cover, Gravy, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Muffineers, and Silver Covers for Tumblers, and Wine Glasses. —Also a double barrelled Fowling Piece and Case &c. Complete.

Bombay, 18*th Dec.* 1822.

Advertisement.

JOHN NARBEL, ANTHONY MARTELLI, and HENRY HUGUENIN, Watchmakers from Switzerland lately arrived here, respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement and the Public, that they undertake to repair Chronometers, Clocks, and Repeaters, Musical, and all other kind of Watches, Musical Boxes and every Sort of Machinery of that discription, they hope that, with strict care and attention, they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may honor them with their Commands.

NARBEL. MARTELLI HUGUENIN, and Co. have taken a House No. 2 Nesbett Lane facing the South end of Government Garden, where Mr. NARBEL, will receive all Orders.

Bombay, 18*th Dec.* 1822.

McVeigh's
BAKERY.

MR. McVeigh begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the whole of those extensive and commodious Premises in Hummum Street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Blair, deceased, where he is now carrying on the Business of Bread and Biscuit Baker, Pastry, &c. in every

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

branch of which he assures the utmost regularity and cleanliness shall be combined; and most respectfully solicits the support of his Friends, as well as of those Families and Individuals who have hitherto favored the Concern with their Custom, for which he will feel highly grateful.

Mr. McV. hopes, that the good quality of the Articles which he may supply from time to time, the reasonableness of his prices, and the punctual attention with which every Order shall be met and executed, will procure for him the success and approbation which industry and perseverance alone can merit.

Bombay 4th December 1822,

For Freight or Passage,

TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE NEW TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

750 TONS REGISTER

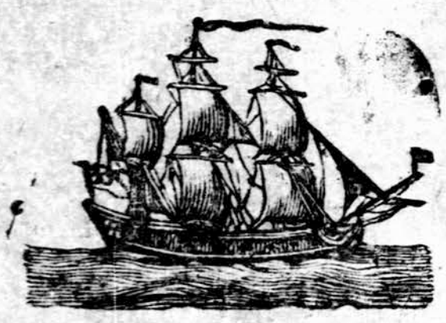
Captain F. A. Cunynghame,

WAS to Sail from Calcutta early in December, where she has lately been fitted up in a superior Style for Passengers, and may be expected here by the 20th of January. For further particulars apply to *Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.* at whose Office a plan of her Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 18*th Dec.* 1822.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP



KING GEORGE THE FOURTH,

BURTHEN 470 TONS,

Captain J W. Clark,

IS expected to arrive in Bombay about the 15th Proximo, from Calcutta, and having a full Cargo already engaged, will not remain in Bombay more than 15 days.

For terms of Passage apply to *Mr. Saunders*, at the Office of the late *Wm. Milburn, Esq.* where a plan of her accomodations may be seen.

Bombay November 13th 1822.

To Sail for London

THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Barkworth,

CAPTAIN THOMAS GREEN,

THIS Ship has a few Cabins disengaged, and is provived with a Surgeon.

For Passage only apply to Captain T. PEDLER, or Mr. TAYLOR, Rampart ROW.

Bombay, 18*th December* 1822.

Advertisement.

To be sold by public Auction on the beach, Tellichery, on Wednesday, the 8th of January 1823, Twenty six old Anchors belonging to the Estate of the late J. L. Oakes Esq. deceased by order of the Executor, Conditions of Sale. Purchase-Money to be paid within 10 days from the time of Sale.

The Expense of removal to be borne by the purchaser.

Lot.	*Length of Shank.*	*Weight.*
1	12½ Ft.	22 Cwt.
2	15½	33
3	15½	33
4	15½	33
5	15	31½
6	15	31½
7	13½	22½
8	Small,	
9	11	12½
10	Small,	
11	9	7
12	8	4½
13	14	24½
14	10	8½
15	11	12½
16	13	20½
17	17	44½
18	14	24½
19	12	15
20	14	24
21	13	20½
22	14½	25
23	16	36½
24	14½	25
25	Unmeasured, very large, —being in the Sea. The Fluke appearing above water.	
26	Unmeasured lying at Cannanore.	

(Signed) F. SPRING.

Ex.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT

Messrs. Limjee Bhiccajee's Sons and Co.

A SMALL PARCEL OF

Garden Seeds,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE

Cape of Good Hope

Consisting of the following Sorts,

½ oz. Knole Cole.	1 oz. Parsnip,
½ ,, Mixed Lettuce,	Cauliflower,
½ ,, Turnip,	Tea Kale,
½ ,, Radish,	1 oz. Cress,
1 ,, Carrot,	1 ,, Mustard,
½ ,, Celery,	1 ,, Scorzonera,
½ ,, Asparagus,	1 ,, Spinage,
½ ,, Endive,	Blue Pease,
1 ,, Red Beet,	Marrow fat ditto,
1 ,, Leek,	Broad Beans,
1 ,, Parsley,	

at 15 Rs. per package. Smaller packages containing the half of the above quantity of each sort at 8 Rs. each. The whole of these Seeds are warranted to be of the very best quality, having been already tried in Bombay.

Bombay 13th December 1822

Captain Plassiard.

OF THE FRENCH SHIP

HENRY

WILL sell by public Auction, on Monday next, the 23rd Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Godown opposite the Government House, the undermentioned Articles.

All kinds of French Claret.
Do. Do. Liquors.
Millinery.
Glass-ware.
Plated ware, &c. &c.

Terms: Ready Money and the Lots to be cleared away in two days.

Bombay 14th Dec. 1822.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY THE

Phœnix,

CAPTAIN WEYNTON

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Red and White

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE

CLARET AND PORT WIN

From the Respectable Hous

OF

BUTLER AND CO.

Bombay, 18*th De*

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE
Distressed Irish.

Amount of already published, ... Rs. 10,150

Additional Subscripttons.

Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, . . .	1,000
John Romer, Esq.	300
Lieut. H. I. Robinson, ...	30
The Officers of the 1st | 4th Regiment N. I. by Lieut. Francis Sharpe, Adjt. and Pay-Master,	700
The Rev. Henry Davies, ...	100
Archdeacon Barnes, ...	100
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	300
Lieut. Col. Aitchison, ...	100
Mrs. Lechmere Russell, ...	100
Captain L. Russell, ...	50
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Wilson, 3d Light Cavalry, ...	100
Captain Wm. Manwaring, H. C's. Marine, ...	100
Lieut. Christopher Newport, . .	25
Captain A. Campbell, Artillery, .	20
Major W. Mealey, ...	100
Mr. MacPherson, ...	100
Lieut. Col. J. W. O. Donoghue, .	100
Mr. Stuteley, ...	40
Major F. F. Staunton, ...	300
Sub Conductor S. Rogers, ...	5
Commodore T. D. Beaty, ...	100
John Vaupbell, Esq.	75
W. Peill, Esq.	100
Capt. John Briggs, ...	250
J. J. Sparrow, Esq.	100
Mr. Aratoon Kevork, ...	10
Thomas Leighton, Lt. 1-7 B. M.	20
Mr. Benton, ...	50
Mr. Henshaw, ...	50
Mr. Elias de Chagas, ...	15
Mr. G. C. McKenzie, ...	10
Mr. Miguel de Mello, and other Clerks and Purvoes.	20
The European and Native Clerks in the Military Auditor General's Office.	
J. B. Egan, ...	20
C. Seitz, ...	15
J. Burton, ...	5
Henry Ball, ...	15
C. Wilson, ...	10
John Corbin, ...	10
W. Mc'Leod, ...	5
C. J. Belcour, ...	5
J. M. de Mello, ...	5
Antonio Gonsalves, ...	2
Gopinath Sunderjee, ...	5
Bhasker Ladchoba, ...	3
mchunder Dadajee, ...	3
wanjee Framjee, ...	2
ponath Abbajee.	1
s in Adjutant General's Office.	
bling, ...	15
o de Aguiar, ...	2
o Antonio Pereira, . . .	2
dares, ...	3
Jagonnath Sadasewjee, ...	2
Damajee Jewanjee, ...	4
Keroo Dadajee, ...	3
Manick Pudmanjee, ...	2
Kessow Dadajee, ...	2
Wassodew Dadajee, ...	2
Runsord Dadajee, ...	2
Accountant General's Office Gen. Revenue and Commercial Departments.	
A Friend, ...	35
Mr. N. Fernandes, ...	30
Mr. James Taylor, ...	15
Mr. John Mason, Junior, ...	20
Mr. T. E. Menesse, ...	10
Mr. Joseph de Lima e Souza, . .	5
Mr. Charles Joseph Phillips, . .	4
Govindjee Wissajee, Head Purvoe, and other Clerks and Purvoes of the *Accountant General's Department*, ...	38 2
Damotherjee Soonderjee, Head Purvoe, and other Clerks and Purvoes of the *Revenue Accountant's Department*, ...	16 3
Balcrustna Dwarkajee, Head Purvoe, and other Purvoes of the *Commercial Accountant's Department*, ...	6
Military Departments.	
An Anonymous Donation, ...	20
Ramchunder Ladcoba Head Purvoe, and other Purvoes of the *Military Accountant's Department*.	10 3
John Hyde, Esq.	500
Lieut. Hart, 5th Native Infantry.	50
John Best, Esq.	100
W. I. Graham, Captain Marine, .	100
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	50
The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Bombay European Regiment, at Head Quarters, ...	500
Mr. Mathew Neilson, Garrison Serjeant, ...	15
Major S. R. Strover, Artillery, .	50
Captain Dickinson, Engineer, . .	50
Captain W. D. Robertson, 4th Regiment N. I.	50
The Rev. James Clow, ...	30
Henry Michie Esq. Assistant Surgeon, ...	50
Anthony Conwell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, ...	20
Captain G. F. Hughes, ...	30

Total Amount to this date. *Rs.* 16,571

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle 10*th December* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council in publishing the following extract of a General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, on the abuse of the sale of spirituous liquors to the European soldiery, hereby declares that the punishment of being sent out of the country, will infallibly attend on any breach, by an European, of the orders of Government on that head.

Extract of a General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military department, under date the 29*th* May 1822.

Letter to Court of Directors dated 30th September 1820.

Par. 166 at 8 Reporting the Regulations which have been laid down, in order to prevent the illicit sales of spirituous liquors within the limits of military Cantonment, occasioned by the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry assembled for ascertaining by whom and under what licence, liquors to a large extent, had been clandestinely disposed of to the European troops at Meerut, and that Alexander Smith a retail dealer of European goods at Meerut, convicted under these regulations, has been punished, by cancelling the permission formerly granted of residing within the provinces of Meerut and Mooradabad, and directing him to be sent to the Presidency, we accordingly authorice you to send to England any European who shall, hereafter, be found guilty of this Crime.

43d.—" You will of course take the necessary measure to announce this instruction to all whom it may concern."

41st.—" The Regulations adopted by you for checking the sale of Spirituous liquors in Military cantonments, by exacting penal bonds from the Shop keepers, appear to us to be judicious, but we are of opinion that the punishment of sending to Calcutta such European as are found guilty of selling liquor to the troops, contrary to the orders of Government, may not in all cases be adequate to the offence.

42d.—" So dreadful are the effects produced upon the European constitution in India, by indulgence in Spirituous liquors, so extensive are its ravages on the lives of the Soldiery, and so numerous are the crimes which result from it that the punishment to be inflicted upon the Individuals who promote the evil, may justly be severe. To withdraw from such individuals our licence to reside in India, appears to be a measure calculated to defer them from pursuing the practise, we accordingly authorice you to send to England any European who shall, hereafter, be found guilty of this Crime.

Bombay Castle, 11*th Dec.* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Albany Troward of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Quarter Master to that Battalion, vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant D. L. Victor to the adjutancy, from the 1st November 1822.

Bombay Castle, 13*th Dec.* 1822.

The period of Major General Cooke's tour of duty on the General Staff of this Army expiring on the 28th Instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that officer to proceed to England.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council avails himself of this opportunity to express the very high sense he entertains of the long and meritorious services of Major General Cooke during a period of forty two years and will have much pleasure in again bringing those services to the favourable notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

In pursuance of this appointment by the Hon'ble Court published in General Orders of the 13th June 1821, Major General Samuel Wilson will succeed Major General Cooke on the Staff of the army of this Presidency from the 28th Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MONDAY 9TH DEC. 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Milward is posted to the 1st Extra Battalion in succession to Assist. Surgeon Law, removed to Ahmedabad, and will join without delay.

W. P. TUCKER.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

BOMBAY.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 13, 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council directs the following Proceeding of the Supreme Government to be published for general information at this Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.

Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

OCTOBER 25, 1822.

THE following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of June, 1822, is published for general information.

"We have great satisfaction in transmitting to you the following unanimous Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 15th of May, and by the Court of Proprietors on the 29th of May last respectively expressive of their high sense of the merits of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings, and of the deep regret which they feel in the prospect of his resigning the Office of Governor General of India.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court highly appreciating the signal merit, and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company, their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station,

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of Hastings, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

Resolved Unanimously,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

At a General Court held on Wednesday the 29th May 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

That this Court referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves, and the Court of Directors in December 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the War against the Nipaulese; to their Resolution of the 3d February, 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great Predatory Power that had established itself in the heart of Hindostan, whose existence and experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquility of India—Applauding at the same time, the foresight, promptitude, and vigor, with which His Lordship, by a combination of Military with Political Talents had anticipated and encountered the Proceedings of an hostile Confederacy among the Marhattah States, defeated their Armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression—Referring also to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March, 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious, and successful Wars, to the Records of the East India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge on the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to their most important interests—This Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of His Lordship's excellent merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the Government of their Asiatic Territories.

That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General and Commander in Chief, those expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause.

By Command of His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON.

Sec. to the Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Your tales of men and Manners; facts, home facts, Have you of these, Sir?

I'm familiar with them.

Though I have not a sufficinent portion of vanity to rank myself among the *Literati* of this *Eastern Acropolis*, or ambition enough to become a votary for public fame, yet I sometimes pass away a leisure hour in the harmless amusement of writing, and have at length ventured to offer a humble specimen of my abilities to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

I am passionately fond of the histrionic art Sir, and promised myself a high intellectual treat from last Friday's bill of fare. How I was gratified we shall soon see, but, before I attempt to criticize the performance of Sheridan's best comedy, let me explain to you what *I think* ought to be the characteristics of an Actor. It is a portrait that requires much filling up to make it faithful, and, although when finished it may be glowing, yet believe me, it will be true to nature and in perfect keeping, like that *Chef d'œvre* of Correggio in the Mareschalchi Gallery at Bologna, which in its great brightness, is shewn with the shutters nearly closed.

To begin then, an Actor like a painter should have an exquisite perception of the BEAUTIFUL, and an invariable and unalterable sympathy with it, should pervade his thoughts, words, and actions, —faithful as the magnet to the centre, whatever he says or does, should be influenced by it. No specious semblance, or tricked out imitation should allure him, or dull for a moment, that perspicacity of vision which is as unerring as truth, in short Mr. Editor, he should be in practice, what your Greeks of old were in theory, the true Epicure in taste, whether it be in sound, in sense, or in substance. Take the term in its most expressive & comprehensive meaning, he should be susceptible of it all, and capable of all the enjoyments it can afford.—Like the painter, he ought to prefer Guido, that master of passion and of interest, to Carlo Dolce, whose chief merit is colouring, addressing itself to the age only,—but perhaps, you begin to yawn at this discursive rhapsody, so no more digressions, gentle Sir, and now for arrangement: aye there's the rub, unless the whole be well placed the effect may be destroyed: it is an anxiom, that to fix the attention of, it is necessary to begin by pleasing your company. Now, as Sir Antony Absolute does this, I will commence with his character as one of the most prominent: it is well defined in the outset, takes its natural part in, and arrives at the conclusion of the performance highly wrought up, and in perfect preservation,—the only thing wanted, was a *little* more animation in the scene where he proposes the marriage to his son: altogether however, Capt. S. is a good actor. Ah! Mrs. Malaprop, thou *illegible Delia*, thou Queen of the dictionary as Sir Lucius saith. J'aime beaucoup les Femmes d'une certain age, parce qu'ils ont la connoissance et la *Gratitude* pour les attentions qu'on fait a eux. The gentleman who sustained this part, played with his usual ability, and threw into the character much of what was true and delightful; he was well received and merited the applause that was so frequently and heartily bestowed upon him, but still his voice wants modulation, and a lady near me, observed to her companion, that "the rouge was not well laid on, and "that poor Mrs. M—s. complexion rivalled her "orange sacque in its Tawny coloured hues." But where is Acres, this model for squires, potent in parish disputes, and arbitrator of all house concerns,—he seems always to come among the audience, and put himself upon a level with the pit,—there is none of the artificial reserve of the theatre about him, he appears to belong rather to the spectators, than the company, while he distributes his jokes and his laughs pretty equally between both. I always expect him to walk forward to the front of the stage, and to look at one over the lamps, and am never disappointed. This person absolutely overflows with fun, and the sound of his voice is an alarm to gravity: it is rarely that one sees such an instance (in appearance at least) of animal spirits in any man; it amounts to restlessness, and is as perpetual as it is pleasant. *Would that the writer of this article could purchase a cup of that fountain whence his merriment springs forth.* His manner in the duel scene, when his valour is "oozing out" the two or three suffocating sobs, and an attempt to restrain the tremulous motion of the muscles of his mouth, is quite capital; we feel that the world is about to lose a creature that loved it, and the tax upon our sympathy is resistless.

I am now coming upon tender ground, so like a blind man shall feel my way softly and delicately. I have really an unfeigned and sincere respect for the talents of him who personified Capt. Absolute, and therefore most unaffectedly regret he should have been ill advised enough to accept a character for which he was totally unfit. Rumour indeed, with her hundred tongues, says the part was forced upon him; and if such is the case, I earnestly recommend to every Amateur, a sturdy opposition to the dictates of all pretended connoisseurs, those punchinello dilletanti, who with visages as grave as ————————, presume to measure a man's capabilities in the Drama, as they would cast up a revenue bill, weigh an anchor, or coil a cable—for god's sake, let us have no more of such impertinent meddling,—but to resume my subject,—Sheridan drew Beverly a gentleman, one, with a temperament both mental and bodily, sufficiently glowing to brighten his perceptions and feelings, and to give a sunny and cheerful tone to all his views and objects, excursive in his pleasures, but sensual, but refinedly so—as one in fact, whether agitated by passions, or quiescent repose, sees every thing with the age of taste and imbibes the richest parts, and makes a banquet. Now what did Mr. B.—make a Dandy, one of those animals who Pythagorean philosophy of "The souls of men transfused the trunks of beasts," one of the

known only by their attenuated and debauched frames, their sickly and depraved appetites, their *waddling*, their short, quick, reciprocating, and *wriggling* motions, with.

Une tete èventeē, an petit freluquet.
Qui s'admire lui seul, et n'a que du Caquet.
REGNARD.

Let him never attempt comedy again, 'tis not his *forte* but let him stick to the buskin, he is there every thing one can desire, he has there an air and consciousness of power, which few can hope to approximate—there, we see in him the power of human nature, with all the yearnings and irritabilities of common man. I saw him in octavian Mr. Editor, and I cannot tell you how much I was affected, for I too have been in love, I too have drank of the Circean cup, when full of sweets, when poisoned with bitterness. I too have known how "sweet it is to "be awakened by the lark, and lulled by fall-"ing waters: to know there is an Eye that "marks our coming, and looks brighter "when we come."

Con cor tremante, e con tremante piede,
Fugge la tapinella e non sa dove;
In cio ch'intorno ascolta, in cio che vede,
Vede di nuovo orror, sembianze nuove.

Like poor Octavian also, I have felt the pangs of desertion, have felt all that concentration of tenderness that Mr. B.—knows so ably to pourtray—in the interview with Floranthe his soul was in flame, he stirred our spirits like a trumpet, or subdued them like the swell of that wild music, which melts the heart, when zephyrs breathe their softest sighs, over the responsive chords of the harp of the winds, it came upon *my* ear full of the recollections of the past, of vanished power and pomps, of friends deserting and deserted, of cherished hopes, and old associations, of fearful accounts of past calamity, when, in a frail bark, at midnight *I* was thrust out to tread

The ooze of the salt deep and,
Run upon the sharp wind of the north,
When it was baked with frost,

My sweet Miss Lydia Languish is this you with nothing in thy fancy but frippery and the purest folly, with nothing but thy sullenness to keep alive thy distinctions—nay. do not pout Miss, your Aunt says 'tis unbecoming a young woman; some parts of thy character were very agreeably given, though I recognized more than once a spirit of harshness in thy tones which does, not usually accommode itself to comedy, or harmonize very readily with the airier sounds which flow from the followers of the Gay Thalia—speak a little louder, and with more animation next time, and I will *immortalize* thee in an ode.

Flog me the *friseur* I say, who dressed Julia's hair, it was not the thing, let him be dismissed *instanter*; it was not à la Brutus—it was not Titus, it was not—but my dear Mr. Editor, I am so inclined to indulge in a roving and digressory stile, and my *superiour* breeding, as the case of Captain M.* * * * * *'s bugborse, makes me inclined to be so unsteady, I must put a sharp bit upon myself, and keep myself up to the last link, otherwise I shall find my strength and your limits too, before I have accomplished the end for which I put.

The defect in Julia's character was a want of ease and ease; it is not so much the want of voice and gesture, but Y—manages sorrow, and expression of gentle love better than any thing else, and I strongly recommend him to adhere, as much as he can, to parts where these emotions are most prominent—it will mature his talent, and do more for his fame, than will any adventuring into a wider range of character.

Falkland was very modest, and very *amiable*, though I think he was too elaborately severe, and that he menaced and relented somewhat too quickly to answer my notions, either of firmness of purpose, or just resentment; he however, had no occasion for the prompter, which is saying a great deal.

Sir Lucius was enacted, with the air of the man of sense, the scholar, and the gentleman, and the dignity of his baronectcy sat well upon him—The sprighly Lucy also was very lively, and *Wise in her craft.*

I can say nothing of the after piece, for I left the theatre at its commencement.

I am, &c. &c.
YACOOT.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1822.

The Phœnix, Captain Alex. Weynton, from London the 6th of July, arrived on Saturday last.

PASSENGERS.—Mr. James Fair from London, and Mrs. Baber, Master Baber, and Ensign Muttlebury, of H. M. 69th Regt. from Malabar Coast.

We cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure we feel in stating, that the subscriptions at this Presidency in aid of the distressed Irish already amount to Rs. 16,571.

The prompt manner in which all classes have stepped forward on this important and pressing occasion, is a measure worthy of Bombay; and we entreat those at a distance, who have hearts to feel for the distress of their Irish Brethren, and means to contribute to their relief, not merely to add their own subscriptions to the list, but to exert whatever influence they may possess (and every one possesses some influence) to induce others to do the same.

The magnitude of the object requires the most extensive co-operation, and the most vigorous exertions.

"What thou doest, do quickly."

On Friday evening last, our Theatre was opened for the benefit of the distressed Irish, by desire, and under the immediate patronage, of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, which attracted an assemblage of almost all the settlement! !After the Play of "The Rivals", the Farce of "High life below stair's" closed the amusements of the evening. It is not our intention on the present occasion, to enter into a detailed report of the performance. The respective merits of our amatures of the Drama are well known: it is sufficient to say, that some of the characters were admirably supported, and others were done with much merit.

We are happy to observe, that a meeting of the British Inhabitants is to take place at the Town Barracks on Saturday next, to consider of an address, from them, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, on the occasion of his quitting the Government of India.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE.—An Inquest was lately held before J. B. Graham Esq. on the body of an Hindoo man named Bugwanculla, near Cawasjee Patell's Tank. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased was a married man, and that his Wife was a young woman under twenty years of age; that his two men Servants who had their victuals provided by the deceased, generally supped with him, but did not sleep in the deceased's House—that on the night before his death he provided the usual victuals for the Servants, but did not on that night sit down to eat with them, mentioning to them that he would sup afterwards by himself—that when one of the Servants returned to deceased's House to his business about six o'Clock the following morning, he called out his master's name to have the door opened, but could get no answer after repeated calls—that the servant then went to the next door neighbours apartment where he got admittance, and on looking over the Tattah wall which divides the neighbouring and deceased's apartments, he saw his master hanging by a rope by the neck from a rafter of the room—the Servant then got over the wall and opened the street door of his master's House; that several people then assembled and the de-

ceased was cut down—his hands were hanging by his side, and his feet were about 18 Inches from the ground—the rope was fastened behind his neck—he was then dead and quite cold; that deceased according to the witnesses judgment, was a man of sound mind and never appeared to be out of his senses, nor had he ever heard that the deceased had the character of being insane; that two Days before, the deceased came home drunk and abused and beat his Wife, who cried in consequence; that she had not committed any fault, and that she was a good and quiet woman; that witness believed he beat her merely because he was drunk, as he mentioned no reason for such ill usage; that the deceased was much addicted to drinking and was pretty often drunk; he was a little gone the night before his death and smelt of liquor; that the day before his death, his wife had left him and gone to her Father's House in consequence of the deceased's illtreatment of her; there was nothing particular in his conversation, the night before his death—the rope by which he was hanging was his own, it was made by one of his Servants a few days before for the deceased's bullocks; no other person lived with the deceased except his wife; she was beat by him on two other occasions when he was drunk; when he was sober, he never used her ill or beat her, but did so whenever he was drunk; the witness cannot say what property deceased has left,—he has no children but only a wife—who did not return from her Father's, till the report of her Husbands death reached her on the morning he was found dead.

The Coroner in summing up observed to the Jury, that this was a case which required their particular attention, and there were two questions in the first instance for their consideration; the one, whether the deceased had come to his death by the violent hands of other persons, or whether he had committed the deed himself.—With respect to the first point, the Coroner conceived there was no evidence at all in support of it, nor was there any probability in the circumstances of the case, which could aid the Jury to entertain any suspicions on the subject, and he should therefore dismiss that head of their consideration without further observation.—With respect to the second point, the Jury would perceive, from the apartment where he was found hanging the facilities he possessed of accomplishing the act himself, which combined with the motives which might be traced from the evidence, there seemed to be fair and reasonable ground to conclude that he had in fact laid violent hands on himself, and been guilty of his own destruction, and apparently in a very deliberate manner.—If the Jury were satisfied that such was the case, their next consideration would be, whether that unfortunate act had been committed in his sound mind, or under circumstances of mental derangement; now, with respect to the evidence applicable to the state of his mind, and the motives which might be supposed to have induced him to sacrifice his life, it appeared to be very clear and simple, with reference to the peculiar habits, manners, and way of thinking of the Hindoo classes of society.—The witnesses had given their testimony with great fairness and simplicity, and he conceived that they were entitled to the fullest credit,—they had not perceived in the course of their knowledge with the deceased any appearance of derangement of mind, nor was he considered from report in the Neighbourhood a person who had at any time laboured under such an unhappy affliction; on the contrary, they all spoke of him as a person possessing the ordinary faculties of mankind except on those unfortune occasions which deprive any man of his reason when he indulged in the vice of drunkenness; with respect to his state of mind when under the influence of this vice, it would afford no extenuation in point of Law; it was the same in its consequences as if he had killed another man in a state of intoxication; it amounted to his being guilty of one crime through the medium of another, and therefore he believed in the eye of the law it was a greater aggravation of his offence: but the Jury would collect from the evidence, that so late as nine o'clock of the night preceding his death he was not in that state which could he termed drunk; he was observed by his servant to be only a little so, and from his preparing the victuals for supper, and his declaration that he would take his own meal afterwards, all went to strengthen the belief that he was not particularly under the influence of liquor; on the contrary, these circumstances shewed that he knew well what he was doing—and that was the chief point for the Jury to consider as the basis of their verdict.—The Jury would perhaps inquire what motives the deceased could have had to put an end to his life—Motives for such actions sometimes remained for ever secret, at other times, were to be discovered from circumstances, but very rarely were ever disclosed by persons meditating their own destruction.—It was in evidence, that the deceased had abused and beat his wife when he indulged in drinking; but that they lived in harmony together when he kept himself sober; it was not unfair then to conclude, that the treatment of his Wife was without just cause—she had been repeatedly subject to his violence, and at last had fled for protection to the House of her Father, on the last day of the existence of her Husband—The Coroner then said, that he had had some experience in the course of his duties of the peculiar temper and disposition of Hindoos—It was as common for the Wife as the Husband to sacrifice their lives upon occasions of domestic quarrels; and between the present Husband and the Wife, it was just as likely that the Jury had been called upon to inquire into the death of the wife instead of the husband which formed the present enquiry.—The motives of the sacrifice of life on such occasions amongst the Hindoo Classes were strange and novel, and belonged peculiarly to themselves. It somtimes originated in shame and the reproach of the world, (a motive which was to be found in all Countries) and it sometimes was the result of a desire to inflict revenge upon the survivor, as being the fancied cause of the Death. The coronor said he remembered a case where a Husband was sitting at dinner in Company with a large party of the cast, where his wife unexpectedly appeared and abused him, on which he rose up and plunged himself into a well close by, and thereby lost his life.—Now whether the Jury would conceive, that the deceased in the present case was influenced to his own destruction by one or the other of these motives, or whether he was in a state of Lunacy was a matter for their own serious consideration.—Juries had complianed of being harrassed with Inquests (and not without foundation), as for himself, he was also wearied in these Duties; but they had in some measure been instrumental to their own fatigues; they had however laudably erred on the side of compassion and charitable feelings; but it was necessary for the welfare and order of society that proper and just lines of distinction should be observed in cases of the unfortunate nature under investigation—In the present case there did not appear to be the least room for the exercise of any of those considerate feelings which he was never backward in recommending to the charity of Juries.—It was therefore their duty to retrace their steps, and if the circumstances of the case warranted them to find, that the deceased had, in a sound state of mind and understanding, put a period to his existence, they would suffer the law to take its course, as a just warning and example to that class of Society where example was imperiously required; but if, on the other hand, they should be of opinion, that the deceased laboured under any natural distraction of mind, sufficient to deprive him of the knowledge of what he was doing, they would find their verdict accordingly—he begged, however, the Jury would not be influenced by any opinion which might have escaped him on the subject, but that they would decide according to their own consciences and the conviction of their own minds.

The Jury after a consultation of some minutes, returned a verdict "that the deceased willfully and in his sound mind did hang and strangle himself."

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lt. Col. Bellasis, Artillery.
Asst. Surg. Joseph Glen,
Lieut. S. Atmill, Engineers.
Capt. W, Gordon, Madras Establishment.
Lt. Col. J. Mackinzie, Ditto.
Capt. F. Sadlier 47th Regt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. J. A. Crossby 2 d | 5th Regt.
Lt. Jas. Thomas, Barrack Master Surat.
Lt. G. W. Blackly, Pioneer Batt.
Ensign H. N. Ramsay 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. T. Sutton, 1st Batt. Artillery.
Lieut. C. F. Hart, Inpector of Hill Fort, Concon.
Major E. Frederick, 1st | 4th Regt.
Capt. Moyle Sherer, H. M 34th Regt.
Ensign Muttlebury H. M. 69th Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Henderson, D. Pay P. D. A.
Capt. J. G. Richards 1st | Batt. 6th Regt.
Ensign Alex. Burnes, 2d | 11th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lt. Adjt. Wm. Sterling 2d Extra Batt.
Lt. Col. Bellasis, Artillery.
Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger 2d Batt. 9th Regt.
Do. Herbert Jacob, 2d Batt. 10th Regt.
Do. George Stephen Brown 2 Batt. 8th Regt.
Lieut. John Leighton, Brigade Major.
Lieut. F. C. Darke 1st | 2d Regt.
Ensign Richd. Stark 1st | 1st or Gr. Regt.
Lieut. H. J. Parkinson 2d | 11th Regt.
Capt. R. Thomas 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Ensign M. Giberne 1st Bat. 12th Regt.
Do. A. Burnes 2d | 11th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 14th Ship Phœnix, (Free Trader), Capt. Alexander Weynton, from London, 6th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pœnix.—Mr. James Fair, from London and Mrs. Baber, Master Baber, and Ensign Muttlebury from Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 14th Turkish Brig of War Fulock, Nacqudah Mamish, to Surat and Juda.

Do. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, to Malabar Coast and Madras.

16 Brig Sallamty, Nacqudah Pawoo, to Mangalore

PASSENGERS.

Per Reliance.—Mrs. Hunter and 2 Children Wm Shiffield Esq. Alex. Bell Esq. Lieut. O'Neil.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Barkworth, for London.
Upton Castle, for do.
James Sibbald, for do.
Waterloo, for do.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

NOVEMBER.

22. Ship Providence, Samuel Owen, Commander, from Portsmouth 28th May, Madeira 24th June and Madras 28 h October.

23. Ship Indiana, J. Pearl, Commander, from Penang 27th October.

OFF CALCUTTA.

17. Bordelais, (F.)—21 Taje, (Arab.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

17. Danish Ship Johanne Maria, H. Duntzfelt, Commander, for Copenhagen.

18. Brig McCauly, W. Foster, Commander, for Muscat.

20. Ship Mary Ann, W. Wise, Commander, for Penang.

—Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, Commander, to complete her Cargo for London.

22. American Ship Henry, L. Paleske, Commander, for Philadelphia via Madras.

23. Brig Ceneus, R. Towie, Commander, for Madras.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The McCauly, (Brig).

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 23d instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

[redacted]main,—H. C. S, Astell, with the Johanne [redacted], (Danish.)

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. J. Hawtayne, George Princep, Esq. of Bombay, to Agnes Blake.

Yesterday at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. H. Davies, Captain William Miller, Regt. Art. to Miss Catherine Sarah, third daughter of James Graves Russell Esq. Clifton House, Gloucestershire.

BIRTHS.

At Jeypoor on the 20th Nov. the Lady of Captain Josiah Stewart, of a Son.

At Ahmedabad, on Thursday the 5th Instant, the Lady of W. A. Jones. Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Bombay on the 8th December, the lady of Archibald Inglis Esq. of a son.

At Bhewndy on the 11th Inst. the lady of Major James Morse, 1st-7th, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 12th Dec. Mr. John Goring, Organist, aged 60 years,

Calcutta.

No Shipping arrivals reported yesterday. None to day either.

On the 25th ultimo, the Inhabitants of Penang voted a laudatory address to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, on his approaching departure from India. The address, we understand, was delivered into the custody of Colonel NICOL, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, for the purpose of being presented by him, on his arrival here, to his Excellency.

Ben. Hurk. Nov. 22.

Madras.

Public Meeting at the Exchange in consequence of the approaching departure of the Marquis of HASTINGS.—Pursuant to the requisition of the Sheriff, a Meeting was held at these Rooms on Saturday last, for the purpose of preparing an address of congratulation to the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Governor General of India, upon the eminent success which has distinguished all his Lordship's measures since he assumed the Government of British India. The Meeting on this occasion was very respectably though thinly attended, and about noon the business of the day was commenced by the Sheriff who briefly stated to the assembly the object for which they had met. The Honorable L. G. K. MURRAY, at the Senior Civil Servant present, was then called to the Chair when the ADVOCATE GENERAL stepped forward and addressed the Chairman in a very excellent and appropriate Speech, which we regret our inability to report.—Mr. *Compton* concluded by moving a resolution, embodying the topicks of his Speech, which was adopted by the Meeting,—a Committee was afterwards appointed to prepare the address, and no other gentleman offering to address the Chair the Meeting adjourned until yesterday. The Committee having agreed upon the Address, the same was engrossed, and yesterday the Meeting re-assembled to receive it, and to adopt the necessary measures for forwarding the proceedings to the Governor General. The Address lies at the Exchange for Signature.

The address with an official account of the meeting is now preparing, we hear, for publication in an EXTRA Government Gazette.

Sup. to the Mad. Cour. Dec. 3.

English News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—JUNE 7, 1822.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Lord Dacre held in his hand a Petition which he should present to the House with great reluctance, because it bore with some severity against a high character in that House, who had been distinguished for his piety and learning. It was the Petition of the Rev. Thomas Saddleworth Grimshaw, who complained of the oppressive & illegal conduct of a Right Rev Prelate, who would not allow the Petitioner to officiate in his diocese, because he had not satisfactorily answered a number of questions on theological points. The Rev. Prelate had first put 87 questions, and afterwards added 36 more to them. The Noble Lord contended that a Prelate had no right to examine Clergymen in the manner he had thought fit to do; there was no law that could authorize him to do so; for if a Clergyman could explain his faith in Latin within the doctrines of the 39 articles, he was then by law sufficiently qualified to perform his duties as a minister of the Church of England; for by these articles Bishop Burnet said, the doctrines of the church were comprised within a proper compass, freed from the niceties of schoolmen, and went to establish the peace of the church. Several modern authorities had since confirmed these as the real doctrines of the church. It was necessary in this question to consider the declaration of His Majesty respecting the meaning of the articles, which would serve as a confirmation of what he had stated. He contended that the Rev. Prelate was bound to examine according to the 39 articles only; and that he had no right to put a great number of questions out of those articles, and which a person might be unable to answer. On a former occasion, the Rev. Prelate had said, that House was not a place for theological discussions; but he contended that this was not a theological question, but a question of personal right. Suppose every Clergyman on his removal from one parish to another, was to be subject to such examinations as those, and deprived of his rights if he did not comply with the terms imposed on him, would that House have no right to interfere; and if such a practice was to prevail, would it not go directly to overturn the church? The Crown had a power of settling matters of this kind by calling Convocations; and it was the duty of that House to address the Crown to correct the practice in question. Therefore he should, after the Petition was laid on the table, move an address to the Crown for the purpose. In any thing that fell from him now, he meant no personal disrespect whatever towards the Rev.

Prelate. He should now move that the Petition do lie on the table.

The Bishop of Peterborough rose to reply to the Noble Lord. The Petitioner had suppressed the chief part of this case. Every examinant had a right to use his own mode of examination. When he put the questions alluded to, his only object was to ascertain afterwards, whether the answers to them corresponded with the principles contained in the liturgy of the church. It was a most delicate thing for temporal authorities to interfere with ecclesiastical authorities, as to their modes of examination; and if such a thing was done, every curate in the kingdom might send a Petition to their Lordships, complaining of the modes of examination; for every Bishop had his mode of examination. This was precisely what he had done with regard to the present Petitioner. When the questions were sent to him, he sent a statement which filled ten folio pages, so full of equivocation as to be rather an insult to the diocesan than an answer to the questions; they were mere evasions which explained nothing. Therefore he could not judge of the sound doctrine of a man who would not let him know what his doctrines were. He never exercised in his examinations the severity imputed to him; nor did he reject men for not being able to answer his question; nor in any case except where men seem to hold doctrines contrary to the tenets of the Church. It was notorious that these questions had been repeatedly put in his, and in other Dioceses. He had not added 36 to 87 questions; he only substituted them for the 87. As to the 39 Articles, they were not the only standard by which the doctrines of the Church were to be maintained: for there were other doctrines which must be adopted as a standard of faith. He warned them not to interfere rashly with the authorities of the Church, as the religion of the country might be endangered if they listen to such Petitions as those. The only point at issue was, whether Bishops had or had not a right to examine in the Articles. His examination was not a test, but merely an examination in the Articles, which it was his duty to do. He never rejected any man for a difference of mere points of doubtful explanation, but when men signified opinions directly hostile to the doctrines of the Church. In answer to the complaint of oppression preferred against him, he had now to state, that during five years he had only rejected three individuals for their improper doctrines. It was necessary to make a stand against these doctrines which prevailed in the reign of Charles I.; for if they were to prevail now, the Bishops of the present day would experience the same fate they had experienced at that time. The Royal Declaration which the Petition now prayed to have enforced, was issued not against Bishops, but against Puritans; and that Declaration if now enforced would militate against the Petitioner. He exercised his power of putting questions by virtue of the existing laws, and no Royal Declaration could abrogate those laws. Therefore he trusted their Lordships would not interfere in a manner subversive of those laws. The Petition was founded in sophistry and falsehood, and he was sure their Lordships would not listen to the prayer of it. He had no personal interest in this question; he had no object but that of preserving the Church of the country against mischievous doctrines, which went to degrade the Episcopal authority of the country.

Lord Holland declared, that he never witnessed a more complete *ignorantia elenchi* than that which prevailed through the whole of the Rev. Prelate's speech, and maintained that he had exercised an unconstitutional abuse of his power, in adopting the course of the examination he did. It was a miserable equivocation to say the Act was no more than question and answer; and still more unjustifiable to say he was authorised by the Canons to put such questions, for the Canons were not the law of the land, and the Learned and Rev. Prelate had no right to assume a latitude of discretion which he contended for. The success of every clergyman in the Rev. Lord's Diocese, must depend on the answers given to his questions; and it was absurd to say the questions and answers were mere matters of course. The policy now pursued was to narrow the basis on which the church stood. The same policy had been pursued by Bishop Sheldon in the reign of Charles II. when he said that he should have the pleasure of getting rid of, or converting into knaves, the persons to whom certain tests were to be put. A policy the very reverse of this was pursued by Burnett, Tillotson, and other eminent churchmen. It was a remarkable circumstance that some clergymen who had been rejected in the Diocese of Peterborough, had gone away and been examined and licensed in other Dioceses. If the practice now complained of was comfortable to law, it was a cruel grievance and ought to be altered. A man who conformed to, and explained the 39 Articles, according to their plain meaning, and the doctrines of Scripture, might come to a Bishop; he might be admitted a Deacon, which office, for ever after, placed him under civil disabilities, and obliged him to look up for preferment in the church alone; but on his getting a living in the Diocese of Peterborough, he must be shut out from the same, and from all preferment, because he could not answer all the 87 questions put to him by the Bishop of Peterborough. Then their Lordships must observe that other persons were interested in that living as well as the excluded clergymen, the Crown itself might be interested. He was convinced the Rev. Lord had far exceeded his legal authority; at all events he had exercised it in a manner highly injurious to the peace of the church; and as the doctrines of that church were a part of the law of the land, it was the duty of that House to preserve its peace, by preventing its basis from being narrowed in the way attempted by the Rev. Lord. The grievance could be remedied by Parliament, or by his Majesty.

Lord Calthorpe could not remain silent on a subject which so deeply involved the peace of the church in which he had been educated, and could never consent to see the rights of that church invaded by such a course as that which had been pursued by the Right Rev. Prelate. He admitted that a great degree of discretion was vested in Bishops; but the conduct of the Right Rev. Prelate exceeded all the bounds of that discretion.

The Earl of Harrowby agreed with most of the arguments that had been advanced on this question; he was convinced the Right Rev. Prelate had acted in direct contradiction to the practice of the church (hear hear), and to the evangelical doctrines of eminent divines. It was highly impolitic thus to narrow the basis of the church; it was dangerous to the interests of religion; and such an examination as that which the Right Rev. Prelate had pursued, ought not to be pursued. At the same time he did not think it would be expedient to follow up the Petition, after being laid on the table, by an address to the Crown, because he believed that every end would be answered by the discussion of that evening.

The Lord Chancellor thought the Petition ought to be laid on the table; but as to the conduct of the Right Reverend Prelate, his opinion was, that he had a right to examine clergymen in order to know what their doctrines were, and that there ought to be a standard of faith in the country. He had no objection, however, to the Petition lying on the table. The petition was then received.

Lord Dacre presented a similar Petition from another clergyman, named Neville.—Laid on the table.

Lord Dacre said, that in consequence of what fell from the Noble Earl opposite, he should decline moving an address to the Crown; but he should move that the two Petitions should be referred to a Committee of that House.

The Lord Chancellor should oppose this motion.

The Earl of Carnarvon supported the motion, and warmly censured the conduct of the Reverend Prelate, as tending to sow dissention in the church. He was surprised and ashamed to see so many Reverend Prelates sitting on their bench and not saying a word on this question.

Their Lordships now divided on the motion for referring the Petitions to a Committee.—

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On the Motion of Lord Ellenborough, the Marriage Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

At half past nine the House adjourned.

RELIEF IN IRELAND.

The following is the set of principles upon which, we believe, the Government feel disposed to act:—

PRINCIPLES,

To be attended to in the distribution of the money granted to alleviate the scarcity, which at present prevails in some districts of Ireland.

The present local scarcity that prevails in parts of Ireland differs from famines in general, and suggests (in some respects), a different course of proceeding in the efforts to mitigate its severity.

In general there are but two resources in famine—economy and multiplication of food.

The former, though at all times important, is not so essential in the present case, (save only in one article, potatoes), because there is a super-abundance of provisions, in general, throughout the country, though unequally dispersed.

The multiplication of food in the distr[ict] where scarcity prevails, ought in general t[o be] sought from our internal resources. Imp[or]tation would aggravate another calamity,

depressed market," and thus perhaps disappoint the importer's speculation also.

The difficulties in the way of multiplying food, or procuring supplies in the distressed districts, seem to be chiefly two.

1st, Want of money, and general impoverishment, (more or less) of all classes.

2d, The ignorance and prejudice of many of the lower orders, and the local disturbances,

If those difficulties were out of the way, the markets would find their level. The object of all should be to bring things as nearly as possible to this their natural state.

The pecuniary aid proposed to be afforded by Government, will mitigate the first difficulty.

Wherever difficulties of a local nature, or connected with the present disturbances, obstruct the transit of provisions, they ought to be immediately pointed out to Government that all practicable measures may be adopted to remove them.

To the general rule of not encouraging importation there may be an exception, namely potatoes, as in point of fact, there may be a scarcity, of that article on an average of the whole island.

And with respect to this article the most rigid econnomy must be exercised, it should, as far as possible be interdicted as food in the distressed district during the ensuing three weeks and reserved for seed.

Every inducement shall be held out for the cultivation of potatoes in those quarters.

The modes best adapted in each particular district will occur to the managers on the spot, but it is obvious that until an adequate supply of other food is procured, all efforts to accomplish this object must fail.

In every artificial interference with the regular order of providence and society, evil will be mixed with good; it is the necessity of the case that can alone justify the interference at all.

The utmost vigilance must be exercised to reduce the evil inseparably connected with the best meant endeavours, as much as possible, and to this end some general principles are obviously necessary to be attended to.

1st. To avoid as much as possible gratuitous distribution.

2d. As far as practicable to relieve the poor by employment.

3d. For this purpose, to combine utility in the work with the employment as far as possible; but still to make the employment of the poor, rather than the accomplishment of the work, the object; to prefer small local undertakings, and those that would not be otherwise carried on, to those on a great scale, or which would be certainly done, though at a more distant period.

Works on a great scale have a tendency to invite an accumulation of numbers to a given spot, and probably to disappoint the greater part of them.

4th. To give low wages. This is obviously expedient, as well to diffuse the relief among greater numbers as to prevent interference with ordinary demand for labourers.

To insist on bonafide work.

assistance of Government will bear a on to the local exertions, whether in ion or superintendence.

William Gregory, William Disney. Peter Latouche, jun., Thomas P. Luscombe, George Renny.

May 16, 1822.

On Tuesday (June 4) the House of Commons went into a Committee on the Excise Act, as far as the same regarded "Vegetable" or "Imitative Breakfast" Powder. Mr. Lushington then moved the two following Resolutions, which were agreed to.

First,—That it is expedient to allow the manufacture and sale of scorched or roasted corn, peas, or beans, by persons not being dealers in coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco, or snuff."

Secondly,—That any manufacturer, dealer in, or seller of such scorched or roasted corn, peas, or beans shall take out a license for that purpose, for which license the sum of 2s. 6d. shall be payable."

These Resolutions were reported to the House afterwards, and Mr. Lushington was subsequently directed to prepare a Bill, pursuant to the terms of such Resolutions, and to bring in the same.

IRELAND, June 29th.

From Bantry.—The pride of the people adds not a little to the calamity: one woman, with three children, *died of actual starvation*; they were nearly a week without sustenance, and the woman ashamed to make her case known, and before assistance could be administered they were all found lifeless together.

From Listowel.—I have known an instance of a man, who, for three days, had not a morsel to eat, and then *stretched exhausted* on his bed to die—*a trifle* saved him, but his recovery was slow.

From Killarney.—To prolong a miserable existence, the poor people have been compelled for some *months past to support themselves on rock weed, limpets, and the tops of nettles.* Hundreds I have daily witnessed flocking to the sea side to collect a scanty meal. In some of the wretched hovels may be seen the father and mother of a family, lying down in the last stage of a fever, surrounded by their starved and half naked children, with no support beyond the casual pittance bestowed by the charity of a neighbour.

From Mayo.—The population of the parish of Kilmina exceeds *eight thousand souls*—the one-half are now in a state of starvation.—The parish is circumstanced in *neither having a resident Rector, Curate, nor Gentleman of property.*

From Galway.—Many of the poor here are subsisting on a weed gathered on the sea shore, and carried many miles on their backs; perhaps so far as 20 or 25 miles. There are no resident gentry in that parish. I am the only landed proprietor who ever at all visits it; and being attached to the country, I sometimes spend a few days, occasionally, at a lodge I have in the mountains; it has no Protestant Clergyman resident, nor a resident Protestant except myself, but the parish Priest is a worthy, respectable gentleman.

From his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.—On my way to Castlebar, I passed a *multitude* of half-starved men, women, and children, at Ballyglass and Balcara, seeking a share of a *handful* of meal, which could *only keep them alive, and no more.*

I have sent to the committee a full statement of the *hideous* scenes I have witnessed. *If thousands are not sent to Mayo and Galway*, whole populations must die.

From Clifden.—To his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam.—One poor creature who was employed by me last week to amuse but not to fatigue himself, at the repairing of roads, was at work on Saturday evening, fasted, I am afraid, yesterday (Sunday), got up this morning (Monday) to work, not from bed (for bed he had none) but from the ground, on which he slept without bed-cloaths in his daily rags. He said he felt languid and sleepy, he was, in fact, getting worse: he laid down again on the ground, and died!!! Four died in Boffin, and, if swelled limbs, pale looks, sunken cheeks, and hollow eyes, are the harbingers of death, the work of death will be soon very rapid in this country.

The Manchester Guardian,—June 29.

10th Regiment of Hussars.—Lord Stewart gave a splendid entertainment at his house in St. James's-square, on Saturday (June 1) for the purpose of presenting his Majesty's Piece of Plate to the 10th Regiment of Hussars. This munificent gift to a Regiment which he had personally commanded from the year 1793 to his accession to the Throne, His Majesty graciously deputed Lord Stewart, to present in his name. The Duke of York and his Staff, and the Prince and Princess of Denmark were present, with upwards of sixty of the most distinguished military characters of the empire, as well as the Foreign Ambassadors and his Majesty's Ministers. After the cloth was removed, and the ices had gone round, the Serjeant Major of the Royal Hussars, assisted by another Serjeant, entered the room, bearing his Majesty's present, whilst a flourish of trumpets sounded, and a more superb trophy was certainly never seen than his Royal gift, to an old favourite corps. The height of this piece of plate is about two feet and a half, and is composed of three figures, representing Courage, Honour, and Victory. On the three sides are the King's Arms, surrounded with laurel; and above them, on one of the sides is the following inscription:—"The Gift of His Majesty King George IV. to the 10th (or Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment which he commanded from the year 1793, until his accession to the Throne."—On the other side, is the badge of the Regiment, with the words, "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Morales." And on the third side, are the names of the Battles in which the Regiment was engaged during the late war—"Benevente," "Corunna," Morales de Toro," "Vittoria," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Waterloo."—The whole is surmounted by a figure of His Majesty standing on a fluted column, in imperial costume, with a truncheon in his right hand, and a wreath of laurel on his head.—When the Serjeant-Major had placed the plate on the table, Lord Stewart rose, and addressed the Officers of the Royal Hussars, who all stood up, in an appropriate speech; after which His Majesty's health was drunk amidst loud huzzas, the band playing "God save the King," and the company

standing.—Some time afterwards, and just as the Ladies were about to retire, Lord Stewart rose, and in a very elegant address, begged, in Lady Stewart's name, to present the Royal Hussars with the two Soup Tureens, which were then brought in, intended, as his Lordship said, to commemorate the flattering distinction conferred upon him by His Majesty, in appointing him his successor as Colonel of the Regiment, and as a tribute of grateful feeling from Lady Stewart for the kindness and attention she had received from the corps at Brighton. The gift was received with loud cheers, and her Ladyship's health was drunk with three times three, and the loudest applause. His Royal Highness the Duke of York did not retire before half-past eleven.

Greenock.—An ingenious artist in Greenock has put in force the scheme of Dr. Franklin, for moving boats by paddles worked by men. A boat, 28 feet keel and 9 feet beam, worked by 8 men, crossed to Helensburgh at the rate of about 8 miles an hour. The proprietor intends trying his vessel as a passage boat betwixt this and Greenock, for which purpose it is fitted up with a neat cabin, and other accommodations, for 30 to 40 persons; and he anticipates success from the low rates at which he can afford to take passengers, to whom half an hour's time is not of material consequence.

Seventy thousand pounds have been lately bequeathed to the parish of Dollar, Clackmananshire, by a person named Macnab, whose history and connexion with the parish is very imperfectly known. The money is left at the sole disposal of the minister and kirk session of Dollar, a parish containing only about 800 persons. The minister is the Reverend Andrew Mylne, a gentleman long eminent as a teacher in Edinburgh and the author of several valuable works on education. It is proposed to employ the money in forming an academy, which will be the most extensive in Scotland, and perhaps in Britain. Besides teachers for English, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, there will be Professors of Botany, Practical Chemistry, Mathematics, Natural History, Moral Philosophy, and some other branches.

Match for Five Hundred Guineas.—The great trotting match between Mr. Barnard's Mare, of the Arabian breed, and Capt. Colston's Brown Horse, took place yesterday morning over a two mile circle, in the Grove Park, at Rutherford, near Gerrard's cross, for the above stake. It was to trot nine miles against each other, and to start at different ends of the two miles. The persons present were dismounted to give fair play to the horses, and not cause a bustle, to induce them to break from the trot. Each did the two miles as follows:

THE MARE	MIN	SEC.	THE HORSE.	MIN.	SEC.
1st two miles in	6	11	1st two miles in	6	9
2d ditto	6	10	2d ditto	6	0
3d ditto	6	9	3d ditto	6	11
4th ditto	6	10	4th ditto	6	13
9th mile	3	6	Last mile	3	7
	27	46		27	49

It was as fine a race as ever was seen: both were neck and neck at the seventh mile, when the horse began to fall a little off his speed; the mare did not require to be pushed. The race was won by several lengths at last.

DUELLING.—The recent rencontre between Mr. Stuart and Sir Alexander Boswell, which terminated in the death of the latter, has occupied so much of the public attention, that we shall deviate somewhat from our ordinary path to offer a few observations on an affair, which, both in its origin, and the mutual recriminations to which the catastrophe has given rise, may be regarded as one of the political events of the day.

The detestable and cowardly system pursued by the *Beacon*, the *John Bull*, and a horde of minor literary assassins, to injure the character or disturb the repose of every man of integrity or patriotism who is opposed to ministers, is one of the worst features of the age; and the avidity with which the execrable slanders of the *John Bull* are sought after by the public, is disgraceful to our moral character as a nation.

Sir Alexander Boswell, however highly his friends, or partizans may eulogise his memory, is scarcely more entitled to the symphathy of the community, than the midnight assassin, whose murderous weapon, wrested from his hand is plunged into his own bosom. Many of his political *jeux d'esprit*, notwithstanding the high commendations bestowed on his literary acquirements, are bald and miserable parodies, distinguished by a lack of wit, and a superabundance of rancour; and, if the opinions of Dr. Johnson, as recorded by Sir Alexander Boswell's own father, carry any authority with it, his death may be regarded as an act of retributive justice rather than a subject of public regret: "I have as much right," says the great lexicographer, "to shoot the man who attacks my reputation, as the fellow who attacks my house at midnight." Although we are far from identifying ourselves with this, or many other dogmas of the great moralist, as he is sometimes styled, we must regret that the son of his friend and biographer should have differed so very widely from the learned Doctor, in his estimate of the analogy between the midnight assassin and the anonymous slanderer.

The only argument of weight in favour of duelling, is that the apprehension of its consequences serves to overawe the overbearing or unprincipled bully, who, presuming upon physical superiority, might, with impunity, violate the ordinary decencies of civilized society, if not kept in check by the dread of an appeal which places the weakest antagonist on a level with the most powerful. It is also contended, that as the few who fall by the pistol bear no proportion to the many whom it keeps within decent bounds, a partial or individual evil ought to be tolerated, if the community at large be thereby benefited.* Beyond this result, we are not aware of any plausible argument that can be offered in defence of a practice, which, as it affects the merits of the point in dispute, is as senseless and unsatisfactory as it would be to decide a case between plaintiff and defendant by the dice-box. The custom is indeed so opposed to the precepts of religion and morality, and so utterly irreconcileable with common sense, that it is almost a waste of words to attempt to reason upon the subject. It is altogether an affair of feeling. In one of the plays of Colman, a choleric old gentleman approves of duelling, because it is, as he terms it, a "sharp argument." We are, however, at a loss to discover how this can be, unless it be contended that a man, who is taxed with being a liar or a thief, disproves the accusation by showing that he is not a coward. This mode of appeal is clearly a remnant of the superstitious belief which prevailed in the barbarous ages of chivalry, when it was presumed that Heaven interfered in human combat in favour of the innocent party.† The practice has, however, survived the principle; as we fancy our modern men of honour must know that "*the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift;*" and so far from recognizing the hand of Providence in such transactions, the professed duellist, in all probability, never troubles his head about the existence of any Providence at all; but puts his trust rather in a dead aim and patent hair-triggers.

A few centuries ago, when certain old women laboured under the suspicion of being witches, they were subjected to a very extraordinary ordeal, in order to decide upon their guilt or innocence. They were bound hand and foot and thrown into a deep pit of water; when, if they floated, they were pronounced to be witches, and forthwith hung or burned as a punishment for the crime. If, on the contrary, they sunk, they were declared to be innocent: but the misfortune was, that they were generally drowned in the experiment.—The modern gentleman, as regards what are called affairs of honour, is placed in pretty much the same kind of predicament. In the language of logicians he is on the horns of a dilemma. If he fights, he is liable to be tried for manslaughter or murder,; and if he declines a challange, he is subject to the sneers and contempt of the world: and such is the dread of ridicule, that men, in general, will do that which they know to be wrong rather than what they fear will make them appear contemptible. This it is which stimulates the duellist to disregard the dictates of reason and religion, the laws of his country, and his own personal safety.

It has been said, that ridicule is the test of truth; and if the mode of deciding the merits of a question by a duel be brought to this ordeal, it will be "weight in the balance and found wanting." Some of our best satirical authors have placed the subject in a most ludicrous light. Smollet settles a quarrel by shutting the disputants up in a small closet, where they smoke assafætida until one of the combatants sinks, overpowered

* Those who rail at duelling do not consider the benefit society receives from that fashion. If every ill-bred fellow might use what language he pleased without being called to account for it, all conversation would be spoiled. Some grave people tell us that the Greeks and Romans were such valiant men, and yet they knew nothing of duelling but in their country's quarrel This is very true; but for that reason the Kings and Princes in Homer give one another worse language than our porters and hackney-coachmen would bear without resentment.—*Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, note R, p. 242.*

† Proofs were afforded, by above seven thousand pardons exhibited at the Chancery, that, within eighteen years, between seven and eight thousand gentlemen had been killed in duels.—*Holeroft's Tour in Holland, France, &c. vol. H. p. 2.*

Some of these regulations for these judicial combats strangely mark the darkness of the times which gave them birth. "The combatants were to swear on the cross, on the faith of baptism, and on their life, soul and honour, that they thought their cause of quarrel just and godly; and that they did not bear on themselves, their horses, or arms, herbs, charms, stones conjurations, packs, or incantations, by which profit.—*Ibid.*

John, Duke of Beaubarnois, published a de in 1414, that he would go over to England teen Knights, and there fight it out, in order idleness and to merit the good graces of the whose humble servant he was.—*Voltaire's and State of Europe.*

by the suffocating alluvia. Another writer tells of a doctor, who having received a challenge, and not being a fighting man, or, to use the honourable slang, never having "killed his man," except indeed in the way of business, declined the ordinory weapons; but to prove to the challenger that this did not proceed from fear produced two pills, one of which he assured his antagonist was deadly poison: pledging himself, that if his opponent would swallow the one, he would himself take the other. Ridiculous as these instances may appar, they are in no respect more absurd than the fashionable mode of settling an affair of honour, under ordinary provocations.

We have recently read, with some interest, an essay on this subject, which appeared in a cotemporary journal soon after Mr. Scott lost his life in a duel, which arose also out of the detestable system adopted by the ministerial press in defence of a cause, the rottenness of which is evident by the nature of the expedients resorted to, to prop it up. In this essay, which we shall introduce to our readers through some other medium, the writer has united argument and humour; as he appears to think with us that the subject peculiarly calls for the lash of the satirist. He introduces many anecdotes, to illustrate the absurdity of duelling; and, as we know no more appropriate mode of treating the question, we shall, in our turn, conclude our remarks with a story which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print, but which appears to us very much in point, as to the *cui bono* of duelling.

St. George, the celebrated swordsman, at the time when he taught fencing in Paris, happened to be seated at the theatre one evening next to a most superlative coxcomb, profusely scented and perfumed, who annoyed him with many silly and impertinent questions; until St. George, losing all patience, told him to keep his distance, for that he was as offensive as a polecat. The macaroni instantly took fire, and insisted upon immediate satisfaction for the insult; to which St. George coolly replied, that he would comply with the request after the conclusion of the piece, but not before, as he saw no reason why he should deprive himself of the performance because the fellow was a nuisance. This repetition of the insult almost choked the other with passion;—he was, however, compelled to await the fall of the curtain; after which, he reminded St. George hat he had an affair to settle with him; and they adjourned to a neighbouring hotel. The enraged beau drew his sword impetuously, bidding his antagonist to do the same. This was immediately complied with, when the following scene took place:—St. George requested a moment's parley, which was very impatiently complied with. He then addressed his fiery opponent as follows:—"It is only fair that I should apprize you who and what I am, before we set to. My name is St. George, and I am a *maitre d'armes* by profession. You will, therefore, gain very little by a contest with me; but I shall make it appear tha you are pretty sure to be a loser by this affair if you persevere in it. Nothing is more certain than that you are, as I said before, as great a nuisance as a polecat. Now, if you kill me, you will not be less offensive; but if I run you through the body, as in all probability I shall do, you [illegible] much greater nuisance than you now [illegible]" The testy gentleman, from the moment he [illegible] well known name of his antagonist, had [illegible] his mind on the business;—his choler [illegible] and he replied, that be had never heard [illegible] of duelling put in so proper a light. He put up his sword. apologized for the trouble he had given, and respectfully took his leave of St George.

Liverpool Mercury, May 10

LAW.

THE LATE DUEL IN SCOTLAND.

TRIAL OF MR, STUART.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY,

Edinburgh, June 10.

It being understood that Mr. Stuart, of Duncarn, would this day surrender himself to stand his trial for the concern he had in the late duel, by which Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Anchinleck, came by his death, and the diet in this case being also appointed for this day, every precaution had been taken to prevent the popular obstructions of the passages to the Court, which such an understanding was likely to occasion. On Saturday last, an act of sederunt was passed, ordaining that none be admitted into the body of the Court, except the faculty, the regular practioners of Court, and the 45 jurors summoned on the assive. Other regulations were also adopted, respecting the hours of admission; and the respective doors by which the several classes of persons here described would be admitted.—Only the gallery, therefore, was available to the public, and that was insufficient to accommodate 100 persons.—The doors of the Parliament-house were thronged by the populace at an early hour; and a strong body of police was in attendance to preserve order.

Precisely at half past nine, the doors were thrown open to the gentlemen, of the legal profession, who instantaneously filled, not only the seats provided for them, but likewise every inch of standing room into which any portion of the long robe could possibly be squeezed.

Shortly after, the counsel for the accused took their seats in front of the bar. Among them we noticed F. Jeffrey, H. Cockburn, J. Moncrieff, and T. Maitland, Esqrs.

At ten o'clock Mr. Stuart entered the Court by way of the Judges' robing room, it being utterly impossible for him to gain admission by any other entrance. He was attended by the Earl of Moray, Admiral Fleming, R. N., Captain Gordon, R. N., David Erskine, Esq. and Son, of Cardross. Several of Mr. Stuart's particular friends, who were advocates, had previously taken their seats immediately behind the bar; among these we noticed Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Raith.

Several of the Nobility and other distinguished persons were accommodated with seats on the Bench; one of these illustrious personages we understood to be Prince Czartorinski.

The Solicitor General entered the Court a little before half past 10. He was followed in a few minutes after by the Lord Advocate. The other Crown Counsel in attendance were R. Dundas, Esq. D. M'Neill, Esq.—Menzies, Esq.

Their lordships took their seats precisely at half-past ten. Present, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Hermand. Lord Gillies, Lord Pitmilly, and Lord Succoth.

The clerk then read the indictment, which accused James Stuart of bearing malice against the deceased, and of having formed the unlawful design of challenging him, to accomplish which, he had prevailed on W. M. Borthwick to deliver over to him sundry manuscripts of articles, which had appeared in The Glasgow Sentinel—it then in the usual form accused him of killing Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, &c.

The Jury having been chosen.

The Earl of Rosslyn (Mr. Stuart's second) being called, deposed as follows:

He was second to Mr. Stuart, and was present on the late melancholy occasion. Being requested to state the circumstances, he said, on the 25th of March last he called on Sir A. Boswell, and told him he had come at the desire of Mr. Stuart, that Mr. Stuart had come in possession of certain papers, some of which appeared to be in Sir Alexander's handwriting, and bore the post-mark of Mauchlin, and the counter postmark of Glasgow. Some of them purported to be originals of papers published in The Glasgow Sentinel, and one of them particularly, a song, containing allusions disrespectful to Mr. Stuart's family and charging Mr. Stuart with cowardice. Among the papers there was a letter to the Editor of The Sentinel, signed A. Boswell, containing some praise of the song, and other papers reflecting on Mr. Stuart, which were in the same hand-writting with the letter which bore Sir Alexander's signature. The similarity of the hand-writing and of the post mark furnished so strong a presumption that Sir Alexander was the author, that he thought it proper to ask Sir Alexander if he was the author, or if he had sent them to the newspaper, stating at the same time, that if Sir Alexander could say that he was not the author, and had not sent them to the newspaper, that would be conclusive, notwithstanding any evidence to the contrary.

The Solicitor General.—Was any other person present? No. Then what was Sir Alexander's answer?—He said that this was a delicate affair, and he thought he ought to have a friend present. Witness said he thought it very desirable. Sir Alexander and Mr. Douglas desired to confer together. Witness went away, and when he returned found Mr. Douglas alone. Mr. Douglas then said that he could not advise Sir Alexander to give any answer; that Mr. Stuart was in possession of the evidence on which this application rested; but if this affair should proceed any further there were two proposals which he had to make:—1st. That no meeting should take place within 14 days, because Sir Alexander had some family business to dispose of. 2nd. That the meeting, if any, should take place on the Continent—Witness had no hesitation in replying, that on these conditions he thought the terms were such as would be agreed to. He had copies of the manuscripts and papers in his hand when he called on Sir Alexander. He had a song and a paper signed "Ignotus." He thought the song of far the more importance, because it contained two direct imputations of cowardice. He considered Mr. Stuart's character implicated by those papers. Witness then asked Mr. Douglas if there was any possibility of not carrying this affair any further—that Mr. Stuart would be content to treat the song as a very bad joke on his part, provided Sir Alexander would say that he did not intend any reflection on Mr. Stuart's courage. Mr. Douglas said he had no hope that Sir Alexander would say any such thing. His Lordship then recited the obstacles which prevented the meeting taking place on the Continent, and stated that it was at length settled that Sir Alexander and Mr. Stuart should meet at Auchtertool, and requested witness to meet Mr. Stuart, which he did. He went there and had some conversation, and fixed on a piece of ground near the road side. Mr. Stuart and Sir Alexander arrived in carriages and got out at the place they fixed upon, he believed at ten o'clock. The pistols were produced by Mr. Douglas and witness, Mr. Douglas sitting down, and witness standing; Mr. Douglas received from witness the measure of powder for each pistol, and the ball, and rammed them down. There were but two pistols, of which Mr. Douglas took one, and witness the other.—The ground was measured, 12 very long paces. The pistols were delivered to the two parties respectively, one by Mr. Douglas and one by me; and it was agreed that they should fire by

a word. Mr. Douglas looked upon him to give the word, which he (witness) did, and they fired. Sir Alexander fell. Every possible assistance was afforded to Sir Alexander, who was aided by medical assistants and Mr. Brougham, who during this transaction had remained upon a hill. Mr. Stuart advanced with great anxiety towards Sir Alexander, whose situation and necessary treatment rendered it impossible for Mr: Stuart to speak to him. Witness hurried Mr. Stuart to go away. Those who remained, together with witness, lent their assistance to convey Sir Alexander to Balmuto. Before any thing took place on the ground Mr, Stuart asked witness if it was not fit that he should make a bow to Sir Alexander, and express his wish for a reconciliation. Witness thought it right. Mr. Stuart advanced towards Sir Alexander, apparently for that purpose; Sir Alexander's back was then turned, and he appeared to be walking away from Mr. Stuart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jeffrey.—Witness was satisfied in his own mind, that the letter signed "Ignotus, and the letter containing the song, were in the same hand-writing as the letter bearing Sir Alexander's signature. From the whole of Mr. Stuart's conduct throughout the proceeding, there was no appearance of personal ill will or resentment on the part of Mr. Stuart against Sir Alexander; but only anxious to defend his own character from the imputations with which it had been assailed, particularly from that of cowardice.—Found Mr. Stuart perfectly reasonable throughout the proceedings. Mr. Stuart's conduct, from first to last, was cool, composed, and temperate, and such as might be expeeted from a man of constancy and courage. This observation is applied as well to his conduct on the field as previously. On the field, witness desired Mr. Stuart to present his side, and not his bust; Mr. Stuart replied, "I do not think I ought to take an aim." The word agreed upon was (both parties having been asked if they were ready)—"Present, fire," as quickly in succession as he thought they could be given. Both the pistols went off, also, as quickly in succession as possible; but Mr. Stuart's pistol was rather the first. Received no intimation, nor had they any belief, that Sir Alexander did not intend to fire.

Mr. Douglas (the second to the deceased) confirmed the preceding witness's testimony in all the points preceding the duel. On their way to the ground, Sir Alexander consulted witness as to firing in the air or not. Witness said, (Sir Alexander) must consult his own feelings on that subject. Sir Alexander said, he had, perhaps, in an unhappy moment, injured Mr. Stuart, and therefore he should fire in the air. Witness said that was exactly his own opinion. On the field he did not notice how Sir Alexander fired, as he felt that Mr. Stuart was in no danger, but he kept his eye continually on Mr. Stuart. Saw him raise his arm which appeared firm and nervous, but he could not tell the direction in which it pointed. Both fired: there was just a difference between the time of the two reports Mr. Stuart's was rather first. Sir Alexander fell. Assistance immediately was rendered to him. Mr. Stuart approached, and witness advised him to flee. The only words which Sir Alexander spoke to witness then were, that he regretted he had not made his fire in the air more decided than it had been.

Cross examined by Mr. Cunninghame.—The injury done to Mr. Stuart, to which Sir Alexander alluded in his carriage, in his way to the ground, witness understood to be some squibs that he had written concerning him. Sir Alexander had called on witness the Sunday before he met Lord Rosslyn, and said he expected a challenge from Mr. Stuart, in consequence of some papers, and among them a song having been seized from The Sentinel office. Sir Alexander recited the stanza which he considered obnoxious, and it was the same as that now shown to witness. The information to the Sheriff was given by some friends of Sir Alexander.—On its being considered whether there was any possibility of an amicable settlement, Sir Alexander said he felt convinced there was not: he did not know whether from an opinion that Mr. Stuart could do nothing else than fight, or whether from his own resolution: he rather thought the latter. On the field, witness went up to Sir Alexander, and directed Sir Alexander to make his fire in the air as distinct as possible, as that would facilitate an adjustment of the dispute. He directed Sir Alexander to fire into the bank in direction of the seconds. Being asked if in the field Mr. Stuart conducted himself in every respect as became a man of honour and of courage, witness replied, certainly. Sir Alexander never said to witness that he wished it to be concealed that he was the author of articles in The Sentinel.

Doctor Wood, who attended at a distance in a medical capacity, stated, that in the carriage on the way to the ground, Sir Alexander expressed his decided opinion that Mr. Stuart could have done nothing else but call him out. He also declared his intention to fire in the air; and on getting out of the carriage, he said "Now, Gentlemen, observe, that it is my fixed resolution to fire in the air."

Witnessess were then examined to the handwriting of Sir Alexander, and as to the manner in which Mr. Stuart became in possession of the manuscripts.

A number of witnesses were then examined who gave Mr. Stuart the highest character for goodness of temper, kindness of disposition, and the most honourable and upright conduct on every occassion.

The Lord Advocate (one of the proprietors of The Beacon) then commenced his speech. He said the charge of murder, according to the law, had been proved by the noble lord and the hon. Mr. Douglas. This is a fact which cannot be denied. His duty called on him to say, that the crime of murder had been thus proved; and the next question was, what defence had been set up in behalf of the prisoner. The law knows of no other ground of exculpation, unless a justification founded on self defence. But there are no such circumstances as to warrant this argument in the present case.

Mr. Jeffrey then addressed the Jury for Mr. Stuart. It was not necessary for him to prove, what all in the least acquainted with the British law and equity would admit, that the essence of all crime lay in the motive and intention; and that no act has a criminal character merely from its physical description; guilt lying wholly in the intention of the agent, who must necessarily be an accountable being. After all they had heard, it could not be disputed that Mr. Stuart went without one atom of malice; and that in these points the evidence was completely clear, full, and satisfactory. It was not for him to defend duelling, but however irrational or immoral it may seem, it is a practice so established and enforced by custom, as to render it frequently inevitable; and such being the case, no individual man is responsible for the justice of the institution. Mr. Jeffrey then proceeded to prove that several books of the strictest morality and religion, have sanctioned it with their authority. Boswell, Dr. Johnson's biographer, states, in several converstions which he held with the Doctor, that he considered duelling as a species of self-defence, or that it might be justified on the same grounds as public war. His biographer also coincides with him in these sentiments. The learned prosecutor had said, that in any case where one had the misfortune to kill his antagonist, there was necessarily an act of murder. There are many cases in which this would not apply. Were an officer, who had been beat, and kicked and spit upon, and reviled, and refused all apology, thus circumstanced to give a challenge to his assailant, [illegible] result fatal, were it just or equita[ble] man should be suspended on a gibbe[t] dered—human nature does indeed revo[lt] an idea. He did not wish to go into any d[e]ble discussion on the criminal law; but he [would] say in general terms, that the criminal law [did] not consist properly speaking, in the severe a[nd] impracticable cases which might be found in th[e] record; nor even in the dicta of those high and stern magistrates of the land, who naturally attach much respect and reverence to that which they are bound to administer. But it consists in the scattered practice formed by verdicts of juries, who in some cases so far from being fettered by the law, have a dispensing power over it. That a man may not kill another unless in self defence, without incurring the crime of murder, is a new law, and contrary to the fact. It may be done in defence of personal property on a nocturnal assualt; a soldier on sentry, or a constable to prevent a rescue, may justly kill. And if in such circumstances it is permissible,—if one present a pistol at the door of a post chaise, and threaten my property, I am justified in killing him, although it should prove not to have been loaded:—if, on breaking into my house, I can lawfully shoot him, you place me in a painful dilemma, if when a living outcast from society, exposed to daily insult, shrunk from by ancient friends, met by the blushing of relations and tears of children, you shackle me thus, you deprive me of the only means to wipe away those stains, and to vindicate my fair character to the world. The analogy of law, the reason of the thing, and the feelings of all mankind, are against you.

The lord Justice Clark after complimenting the Jury on their attentive and patient behaviour, proceed in his charge to detail the most important parts of the evidence, and to illustrate the law as it bore on the case in question. He quoted the opinions of Baron Hume, Mr. Burnet, and Sir George McKenzie, against duelling, the latter of which writers considered duels "but as illustrious and honorable murders." He for one did not see any impropriety in the means which Mr. S. had employed to obtain the papers from Mr. Borthwick, and he pointedly represented them as injurious to Mr. S.'s character, and regretted the licentiousness in which the periodical press had frequently indulged. His Lordship concluded by dwelling on the ample and fair testimonials which had been tendered in favor of Mr. S. and the evidence which had been given of the distressing feelings of mind he had experienced since the fatal moment.

The Jury, without leaving the box, after a few minutes consultation, returned an unanimous verdict by their Chancellor Sir John Hope, finding Mr. Stuart—Not Guilty.

The Lord Justice Clerk, then turning to Mr. Stuart, congratulated him on the verdict of the Jury; and was sure, in the present state of Mr. Stuart's feelings, that it would be quite improper for him to add a single word further.

Mr. Stuart was then congratulated by his Counsel and a great number of his friends.

It was near five o'clock in the morning when the Court broke up. A considerable crowd occupied the Parliament-square all day, which greatly increased at night, when the populace became extremely noisy. When the verdict was announced at the door much cheering followed, and the crowed rushed towards a chaise in the Lawn market, with the avowed purpose of taking off the horses when Mr. Stuart should make his appearance, who, however, disappointed them by withdrawing privately. He was afterwards discovered from Bank-street, [and] proceeding up St. Andrew's street, and [a] ple met him in Thistle-street, but at [his] solicitation left him to pursue his way [af]ter shaking hands with one of their [n]umber was accompanied by the Earl of R[osslyn]

[illegible] Cockburn alluded to the fatal end [illegible] Sir Alexander Boswell, Mr. Stuart [illegible] tears.

[illegible]rial lasted 18 hours, and was not finished [illegible]ear five o'clok on Tuesday morning.

[illegible]OCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

Dumbarton, Dec. 17. 1821.

SIR—After the license which we all have remarked in the paper devoted to what are called the Whigs, and which with becoming forbearance was suffered to pass with impunity, I regret to see by your paper, that the vindictive spirit of that party has been directed to an article in your paper, and that you are thereby invited to partake of that luxurious boon of the Legislature—a Jury Court Trial.

Much has been said about personality, but something may yet be said. If you had been base enough to pry into the *private life* of any *private* individual, and had dragged the result of unworthy research before the public, there are not words adequate to express the reprobabation which such conduct must have merited. Of this however, I need not say that I acquit you, for no one accuses you, and I feel confident that you are incapable of so reprehensible an act.

But while, by the concurrent admission of all men those who press forward as public men, or notorious men, subject themselves to public animadversion, your error must be in the choice of your subject, and that may be serious or trivial.

You are prosecuted it seems by Mr. James Stuart of Duncarn, once, certainly, a private individual, but a man now known to us, because he has bustled out of his element. If, therefore, you had held up to public ridicul Mr. James Stuart as an intinerant orator from county to county, and from meeting, to meeting, who could have blamed you? Every *public performer* subjects himself to criticism—orators as well as players. Orator Hunt has had it, why should not Orator Stuart? Orator Hunt, after threatening to thrash the *lesser* man, Mr. Morley of the British Hotel, showed, in the language, the white feather, and *refused to fight him*, and was deservedly stigmatized and laughed at. If Mr. Stuart had done this, the parallel would have been perfect.

But Sir, you are dragged before this purse-squeezing Jury Court I am told, because, in reliance on the much advocated liberty of the press, and looking to the practice of the Whig papers, and particnlarly that pure jewel the Scotsman, you have ventured to report what I am also told must have been well known to Mr. James Stuart, was as currently the topic of general conversation in Edinburgh as any subject which interests the many, either from its gravity or its absurdity. If I am not misinformed, and if utterance be publication, he might have selected from coffee houses some individual whose *dimentions* might have been unobjectionable, (if other circumstances might also be equally so) and on that chosen individual, by judicious management, might have rubbed himself again into brilliancy. But he has judged otherwise, and has selected you Mr. Sentinel, as his Whiggish vengeance, and summons you to lists where the winner gains no *honour*, and the loser, though he may lose much, may earn *disgrace*. Beaten at their own weapons, like [illegible]fited bullies, they are the first to call the [illegible] without inquiry as to the provocation struck the first blew, he who struck [illegible]*at is noticed* must go before his wor[illegible]

[illegible] of the determined stand which you [illegible]gainst Whig and Radical tyranny [illegible]; and if without injuring your [illegible]ay express regret, I must lame nt the annoyance and expense to which you are subjected, for that which did not originate with you, for you have simply echoed the general talk. As you have stood boldly forward on loyal principles, I feel confident that this law suit will not damp your energies, that your own courage will bear you through, and that your cause will be supported by many a good friend against the virulence of a party. I beg leave to offer as one stud for a sevenfold against shield Whig assaults, my hearty subscription of five pounds; and I shall be glad to hear that there in a goodly increase before a week is over—I am, Sir.

Your Constant Reader. IGNOTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

Edinburgh, Jan. 25, 1822.

SIR—The Whig Festival and Radical Rally took place here last night, no less a person than the "Conquering Hero," Sir Ronald Ferguson, M. P. for Kirkaldy, in the Chair. They told me that about 260 gentlemen sat down to dinner, but I persume they were counted near the witching hour of night, when two eyes are as a good as four. Amongst the Gentlemen, however, I remarked your peculiar friend the magnanimous Mr. James Stuart, but it was not He who gave "the Liberty of the Press." The rest of the Gentlemen were in general, decently clothed; which, when I had time to observe it, dissipated the alarm and suspicion with which I pressed through the crowd, one hand on my watch chain and the other in my pocket, repenting most heartily of my idle curiosity.

The Gallant General, as they called him, first very modestly expressed his inability to perform that duty which he had deliberately undertaken, or "to do justice to the situation in which he found himself placed;" but this unlucky discovery did not put him out of the chair, or his speech, for in an extraordinary oration, he recommended union to prevent ruin, but amongst whom I could not learn. A very shrewd dark looking man significantly hinted, that it was a guarded allusion to united Scotsmen. Sir Ronald, however, concluded by giving very decently, without any wink or indication, "The King." After a toast or two. "The Conquering Chairman," next proceeded to eulogise the public principles and private character of Mr. Fox the latter, at least, I thought rather ticklish ground, but the Whigs, cheered and all was right, for I am no connoisseur in Whig morality; so "The memory of Charles James Fox" was ordered to be washed in solemn silence; "Little said, soonest mended," (thought I) and swallowed my wine. I forgot, however, to mention, that the Conquering General not finding enough, I fancy, to say for the old deed Whig, jumbled in some develish severe bits against the present ministers, and told us that he (the Conqueror) condemns them. So all is over with them.

The Gallant Conqueror next touched up Parliamentary representation pretty sharply, but made no allusion to Kirkaldy, which you will admit was handsome on his part. He then gave. (and he spoke English like any cockney who has lived in London all his life.) "A fair, free, and fool representation in parliament," and the fiddles struck up "Tullochgorum." The Conquering General and Gallant Chairman concluded what he found to be his allotted portion of the toast, by giving the health of one, on whom the country should turn their eyes in the hour of danger, "Earl Grey," and the waggish catgut tormentors struck up the Protender's song, of "Charlie is my darling." I thought this Noble Lord had become quiet, but after this hint we must keep a sharp eye upon him.

Down sat the reviewing General, and up rose the reviewing Lord Rector, Mr. Jeffrey, who, in more words than a less english gentleman could have pressed into the service on such a subject, gave "Sir Ronald Fergusson," and the hand, as previously instructed, played "The Conquering Hero!" The Conquering Hero returned unblushing thanks, and with a battle door report, sent back the compliment by proposing the health of "Our Excellent Croupier, Mr. Jeffery."—(Great applause.) The Croupier's cup was in excellent motion, and he was up in a moment, and was all modesty and gratitude.

Then we had, in strange succession, toasts and speeches, and healths, and memories, too many to remember, till the dull series was relieved by a speech from Mr. Cranstoun, which I regret he did not deliver in Greek, as was originally intended. It would have been more appropriate to Grecian liberty than a harangue upon modern Greeks, in a modern language. I don't think he alluded to the number of slaves in ancient Athens, but that perhaps was properly omitted; he concluded by giving for a toast, "The re-establishment of the independence of Greece!" this was most heroically received, but passed without a tune, as the fiddlers had no Greek music furnished; one of them, who is celebrated for the facelty of punning with his fiddlestick, and who slily coupled Earl Grey with the Pretender, proposed to play the Tallow Chandler's song, "On melling day when grease is boiling," but it was deemed personal to several respected Whigs and an extinguisher was put upon what Tom Moore calls "the light of the song."

Charles Fox's name and memory is a very convenient excuse for all subjects whatsoever; and as all Whigs are men of talent, we had, as one Dr. Maclagan who sat near me very aptly observed, a very copious discharge of oratory. My next neighbour, on the right, whom I suspected to be a weaver from the manner he expressed his joy, by the alternate fling of either arm, and the successive kicks with either heel, assured me that there were three dozen of prime toasts given, and short, and long, 5 dozen of speeches. Many of the toasts you will see in the papers. The army and navy were given, but not another fighting man (unless you will allow the Director of Chaucery, my Lord Rosslyn, who was remembered when toasts began to run dry.) until the gallant and "excellent Croupier," whom Lord Byron has celebrated for some bold exploit with Annerson Moore, (the seconds no doubt singing the beautiful air of "Fly not yet." arose and gave the health of Mr. James Stuart? Mr. James acknowledged, in grateful terms, the honour which he had received from such a quarter. So now he has a feather to stick in his cap, to bear the other company.

Imagine my gratification to be seated at so small an expense, at an elegant dinner, amidst galaxy of talent, and my mouth scarcely well closed upon my morsel of cheese again wide ex pended for a moreceau of eloquence. After all, although I am no judge I think these men of talent very meddling sort of bodies. It is perhaps not becoming in one such as me to doubt the assurances which we have from themselves. But if you could convince me that they may possibly be mistaken; and, if thus relieved from the weight of such authority, I am asked my opinion, why, I must give it honestly, and say, that I never was present at such a scene of humbug, fulsome flattery, and foul vituperation in the whole course of my life. Such an olio of vulgarity and impertinence, with an occasional peppercorn of genius, I have never before been partaker of. Low must that party be sank, that could not meet under more respectable auspices than Sir Ronald Fergusson; and where such a set were permitted to be prominent talents! "behold there arose a talent of lead." There are a few men of common place genius amongst them, there are also a few smart men of literature, But duller fellows than the bulk of those who had the effrontery to presume to talk, must alone be sought for amidst the swamps of Old Batavia.

I am, Sir your most obedient humble servant.

MARK TOD

THE LATE LIEUTENANT JAMES STUART.

(From the Glasgow Sentinel, Wednesday, Feb 20.)

To be dragged into a contest with any individual is an evil; but the evil is aggravated when the opponent is one not in the most blooming estimation. This we advance as a general principle. We now freely and ingeniouosly confess our error, in having repeated in our columns any thing regarding Mr. James Stuart; for had the gift of prophetic anticipation been ours, and could we have foreseen all that gentleman has done for himself, we should have left his conduct to himself as the most successful satirest.

This man of letters has printed a pamphlet, from which any one who will accept of it gratis may learn, that J. Stuart was actually inrolled, as a fighting man, in the western troop of Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry. It appears that this heroic Lieutenant, contrary to a Regimental Order, called out the troop in which he serves for a drill and a jollification at the Stuart's arms. The commanding officer reported this violation of discipline to the lord-lieutenant, who directed that he should be reprehended in orders, and these orders to be read at the hend of every troop. The Lieutenant rides straight from a drill, writes to the commanding officer, and tells him that his fingers are cold (doubtless to convince him of the coolness with which he wrote,) and overwhelms him with compound misfortune: for he tenders his resignation, and warns him that he will no longer mount a Trumpeter. The resignation is immediately accepted. So much for the Lieutenant himself, ; but the trumpeter is not yet disposed of.

The magnanimous yeoman has a threefold defence. The Captain's sickness, his own ignorance, and his examplary conduct on the day libelled: for he states—and we believe him—that he was the last man to retreat from the Stuart's arms. Brother McCullock is a political economst, and we understand has two pupils; and he will bear as out in the assertion that every thing finds its own level. To raise the value of any thing by any act is hopeless. Hence the attempt of Lord Rector Jeffrey to give a lift to Mr. James Stuart at the Fox dinner, was defeated by the laws of gravity; he might with equal success have exerted his puissant powers to lift the celebrated fat ox of Duncarn.

We notice Mr. J. Stuart as an active, every where busy, bustling, Whig—as a publicised character who courted notice. It was under error that we notice him at all, and we repeat our avowal of regret.

[*The News,—June* 16.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—EVANS v. JENNINGS.—Mrs. Mary Evans was brought before the sitting Magistrate, on Saturday, by Smith of the patrol, on a warrant charging her with an assault on the person of Miss Jemima Jennings.

Mrs. Mary Evans is a tall, thin matron, somewhat declining into the vale of years; but her countenance—especially the most prominent part of it, which is very prominent indeed—still blooming with spirituous comforts. Miss Jemima Jennings is a very pretty, mild spoken young woman, with a countenance blooming with youth.

Miss Jemima deposed, that on a certain day named, she *happened* to be going along a certain street, and, as the weather was very hot, she *happened* to go into a certain public-house to take a glass of Henry Meux and Co's entire. She there *happened* to see a gentleman who very politely asked her to take a glass of something short, telling her it would *squench* her shirst better than porter. She resisted his invitation for some time; but at length she consented to take a drop of something short—a cool *dodger* of *cloves* and *brandy;* and having drank it, she thanked the gentleman for his politeness, and went on her way—pretty considerably refreshed. Next day, she *happened* to go in the same public house again—not with any expectation of meeting the same gentleman again, but with the sole intention of taking a dodger of cloves and brandy on her *own* account—she having derived great comfort from the one she took on the preceding day. It so *happened* that the gentleman was not there; at which she was very much pleased: for she could not bear the *highdear* of being *beholding* to a gentleman for two days together. Well, whilst she was taking her cloves and brandy, thinking of nothing at all but how very nice it was, who should come in but the defendant, Mrs. Evans, with an "I want to speak to *you,* young woman." Now she, Miss Jemima, thought this very comical, for the lady was a perfect stranger to her. However, she followed her, up one street and down another, till at last Mrs. Evans opened the door of a house and said "Pray walk in, *Mem;*" and in she did walk, wondering what all this could mean. Mrs. Evans having closed the door, made her a low curtsey and said, "Have the kindness to walk this way, *Mem;*" and Miss Jemima followed her along the passage to an inner apartment, like a lamb to the slaughter house, as she said; for they no sooner entered the room than Mrs. Evans seized a *broomstick,* and, without uttering a single word, began to belabour her over the back and shoulders with all her might! Miss Jemima shrieked, or *squeeked,* as she called it, for help; but not a soul came to her assistance: and she was obliged to defend herself as well as she could with her hands alone, till Mrs. Evans dropped her broomstick for lack of breath, and then she, Miss Jemima, made her way out of the house, covered with bruises and wonder.

This was the unprovoked assault complained of, and for this Miss Jemima Jennings claimed redress at the hands of the law.

Mrs. Evans made a very voluble defence. She was cursed with a husband, she said, who—though she brought him twelve children—was continually hankering after other women. On Monday last he went out, taking with him six *goolden* sovereigns, which she had put by to pay her coal merchant, and he did not come near home for three whole days. Some of her neighbours told her that he had been seen courting the complainant (Miss Jemima) with cloves and brandy; and she was so *hasperated* at hearing this that she did entice Miss Jemima to her house, and *bansell* her with the broomstick as she had described. In conclusion, she admitted that she was wrong in so doing, but her passions got the better of her judgment, and she hoped his Worship would consider that as an excuse. It was very hard, she said, for a woman at her time of life to be neglected for such *creatures.*

The Magistrate told her he thought she ought not to have proceeded to such a violent outrage upon the complainant without better proof, that she was the cause of her husband's faithlessness; but as jealousy was an ungovernable passion, and as she appeared to repent of her violence, he would order the warrant to be suspended for a day or two, in the hope that she would in that time make her peace with [illegible] ant, and save herself further trou[illegible] pence.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &

ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday morning, a poor man, upwards of 80 year old, who was gathering manure on the Regent's bridge, accidentally fell under the wheel of a cart, which passed over his head and body, and killed him on the spot. We understand that no blame attaches to the carter, who had hold of his horses at the time.—A boy was drowned yesterday, bathing near the old bridge.—A girl was killed at Cheetham Hill, last week, by a land roller.—A fire broke out, on Monday evening, in a timber yard near Trinity Chapel, Salford, but was subdued without doing any material injury. One of the police firemen, named Cocker, was severely injured by being jammed between one of the fire-engines and a wall, but is, we are happy to say, in a fair way for recovery.

[*Manchester, July* 6.

Shocking Circumstance.—On Wednesday afternoon an Inquest was held at the George Inn, Isleworth, on the body of *Richard Neale,* whose death waa occasioned under the following unfortunate circumstance:—The deceased was walking with his brother, Thomas Neale, and another person, on Monday night, over, Isleworth Bridge, carrying a basket; and the brother observed to him that he looked like a pedlar carrying a basket, and he would throw it away rather than carry such luggage. The deceased replied, "By G—it shall go then," and threw the basket over the bridge into the canal. As the basket was floating down the water, the deceased recollected that it contained a shawl of his wife's and immediately ran round the bridge and leaped into the river to get it out. He swam for some time, and then attempted to gain the bank, but instantly sunk, to rise no more alive. His brother leapt into the water to rescue the deceased, but before he reached the spot where his brother disappeared, he also sunk. The bodies were taken out of the water immediately, and the brother of the deceased was, after a great deal of exertion, restored to a state of sensibility. The medical gentlemen have some doubts whether the brother of the deceased will recover from the effects of his immersion. The parties were all intoxicated at the time the occurrence took place. Verdict—*Accidentally Drowned, being intoxicated at the time.*

Daring Burglary, and attack upon a Lady.—Yesterday morning (June 11) about a quarter past three o'clock, a thief entered the house of Mrs. Osborne of No. 42, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, by cutting a hole through the Kitchen door in the frout area; he proceeded to Mrs. Osborne's chamber, and, placing a pistol to her head, swore he would instantly blow out her brains if she caused the least alarm. He immediately seized her ets, out of which he stole a 10l. no purse containing two sovereigns, and a valuable watch. The threats of awoke the female servant who slept joining apartment, and finding there one near at hand, he hastened dow all possible speed, and escaped in

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Poetry

TRIBUTARY LINES
TO THOSE
UNDER THIS PRESIDENCY
WHO ARE EXERTING THEIR BENEVOLENCE IN BEHALF
OF THE
Distressed Irish.

'Tis well! 'tis well!—the work goes on,
And Rank and Wealth and Worth have done,
All that beseems their station here,
At Erin's call, at Erin's tear;
And Talents oft admir'd before
Throw wide Thalis's festive door
On Charity's appeal;
There shall each warm sensation meet,
And Humour spread her choicest treat
For hearts that nobly feel.
Nor let the grateful Muse forget,
What touching proof of fond regret,
Our humblest Soldiers crowd to shew
For those who droop in distant woe,
Yet dear to Mem'ry's visions live.
And win the poorest hand to give.
These sparing what they less can spare
Praise with the proudest well may share:
Nor fear (as calmly urg'd by some)
Our aid shall vain or tardy come
With half a world between;
Alas! through many a dreary scene
On Erin's desolated plains
The blighting Demon widely reigns
To glut th' until'd and thirsty ground
With haggard victims dropping round;
And Summer's dews may softly fall
And tempest wake at Winter's call.
E'er those who watch o'er Britain's laws
Or strenuous urge Compassion's cause
Shall heal the aching wound.
Ye, who on many a glorious plain,
Have fought, and bled, and won for Spain,
Say, when through toil, and blood, and flame
The Goddess-form of Vict'ry came,
For those who best ador'd her shrine
For Britain's Sons a wreath to twine;
If Albion's Rose was blushing seen
Mid Freedom's leaves of loveliest green,
If Scotia's Thistle close was stor'd,
Sharp as her Country's Wit and Sword,
O say, that hallow'd crown to share,
When was the Shamrock wanting there?
And shall the sisters, sires, of those
Who struck with you the Patriot's blows,
Now, when the tempest roars no more
And war is hush'd on every shore,
Shall they to wasting pen'ry driv'n
Breathe fruitless sighs to Earth and Heav'n,
See genial Nature's vain increase,
See Famine mock the smiles of Peace?
Forbid it, ev'ry bounding thought
In Virtue's breast by Pity wrought!
Here is a claim that all must own;
And though no column's stately height
With record fair your zeal requite
To days remote made known;
Think, when old Sculpture' forms sublime
Their honors yield to dust and time,
When Vegitation's trophies wave
O'er names of generous, great and brave,
Not thus in dark oblivion lie
The gracious deeds of Charity!
So—on an incens'd cloud of pray'r
The rescued Orphan's, widow's tongue
Heav'n's own vault *your* names shall raise
Adamantine tablets hung
For ever there.

A FRINED TO THE CAUSE.

BAY.
1822.

Varieties.

"——————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

A Greek of the Morea, pointing to the *pearls* and *rubies* which adorned the dress of a Pacha, infamous for his extortions, exclaimed, "Behold the *tears* and *blood* of Greece!"

LUDICROUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent says, "I entered a stationer's shop in Bath, a few days since, to procure the play of the 'Cure for the Heart Ache,' which Mr. Evans had chosen for his benefit; a young apprentice began rummaging in a large drawer—the master making his appearance, and enquiring what he was searching for, was answered, 'the Cure for the Heart Ache,'—'And pray where did you expect to find it?—'In the *patent medicine drawer*, sir!!'"—*Sheffield Independent*.

DR. JOHNSON.—There is a great absurdity in introducing any thing which is defective, or that gives pain, in a portrait. There is an amusing anecdote of Dr. Johnson on this subject.—Reynolds, in his celebrated portrait, had painted him closely applying his eyes to a book, as was his manner in reading; but the surly Doctor remonstrated against having his personal defects exposed in so evident a manner; to soothe him, he was told that Sir Joshua, in a portrait of himself, had introduced the ear trumpet, which he was from another infirmity in the habit of using; but this would not satisfy the fretted Colossus of learning: "He might, if he liked it, be called Deaf Reynolds, but no one should call him *Blinking Sam*."

A French traveller lately ventured to the summit of a glacier in the canton of Glarus, which is 8925 feet high, and covered with eternal ice. Before he reached the top, a glance into the immense abyss so affected the novice in climbing mountains, that he declared to the guide he was unable to move either backwards or forwards. All persuasion was fruitless; he burst into tears, exclaimed he should be starved to death, took out his pocket-book, and wrote his last will, which he committed to the guide, with the necessary directions how and were to deliver it. Happily the latter succeeded in procuring assistance; but it was only by employing violence that they were able to force back into the world the adventurer who had achieved so whimsical and yet so distressing a dilemma.

LITERAL COPY OF A PLACARD.—"Any person sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law, *or any other nuisance*. The parish of All-hallows, Bread-st."

NUPTIAL FELICITY.—"Whereas," says an advertiser in the *Harrisburg Intelligencer*, "Whereas certain circumstances having rendered it impossible that my wife Elizabeth (*whom I married yesterday*) and I should live any longer together, I have therefore, &c."—*Philad. Union*.

SCOTCH COURTSHIP.—The mode of courtship in some parts of Fife is curious.—When the young man hath the felicity to be invited of the same party with the maiden that hath won his affections, then doth he endeavour to sit opposite to her at the same table, where he giveth himself not up to those unseemly oglings and gazings which be practised in other parts, to the offence of aged virgins and other persons of much discretion; but putting forth his foot, he presseth and treadeth withall upon the feet and toes of the maiden; whereupon, if she doth not roar forth, it is a sign that his addresses are well received, and the two come in due course, before the minister. This form of attack is known by the name of Footie, and the degree of pressure doth denote and measure the warmth of the passion. Such young men as be bashful do hence make good speed; these do take with them a more forward friend, who shall, vicariously and in their stead, give a light pressure and treading; and a person who doth thus melt the ice of coyness between the parties is, in these parts, called lightfoot, from the lightness of his pressure—*Scotch Paper*.

CHEAP LIVING.—Old times have returned upon us. In our market on Saturday last roasting pigs were sold for 1s. each; fine ones 1s. 6d.; one woman exchanged a pig for a duck. At night, in the butcher-market, legs of mutton were offered at 3d. per lb. and inferior parts might have been bought at 2d. and 2½d. per lb. In the poultry-market fine living geese, weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. went off at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. each.—(*Carlisle paper.*)

BUTTER.—"There is a thing," says a writer in Cobbett's Register, "worth making known. I do not believe that the Irish, or indeed people in general, are aware of it. It is this: that the cause of the Dutch butter being so much more mild flavoured than any other, is, that the butter itself is never salted at all; but that the milk is salted when it first comes from the cow."

ONIONS.—The Duke of Buccleugh's gardener recommends onions to be cultivated in the following manner: When the produce of his seed attain a proper size, he choses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (by drilling) about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them when required. This process, he asserts, answers with any kind of onions, and the root equals in size the best Spanish onions, and is heavier in its bulk, firmer, and more pungent.

In the reign of thirty-one Kings, and in a period of six hundred and ninety-four years, the support of the Government of England cost the people 795 millions, or a little more than a million a year, and a debt of 127 millions; in the reign of George the Third, during a period of fifty-nine years, the Government has cost the country the sum of 2,357 millions of money, and a debt of 800 millions.

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